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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 10, and 14.

Bridges Expulsion Urged; Soviets Retake 10 Villages; Coakley Says Records Err

The World's Day—September 29, 1941

In Washington: Deportation of Bridges Urged

Deportation of Australian-born Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader, because of Communist Party connections was recommended to Attorney General Biddle by Charles B. Sears who presided at a 10-week hearing in San Francisco. In 1939 Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School found after an 11-week hearing that while Bridges' "aims were energetically radical," there was no evidence he was a Communist Party member at the time. [Page 3.]

Secretary of State Hull told his press conference that he favored modification rather than repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Nineteen Army officers whom the War Department terms "outstanding" were nominated by President Roosevelt for temporary promotion to Major General or Brigadier General.

The Maritime Commission chartered two vessels to Eire for service between United States and Canadian ports and the Irish Free State.

Secretary of Commerce Jones congratulated presidents of the Nation's airlines on completing seven months of the heaviest operation in their history without a fatal accident.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Gerard D. Reilly of Massachusetts to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Mr. Reilly, who succeeds Edwin S. Smith, will serve a five-year term.

Russians: Recapture 10 Villages Near Smolensk

Russian troops battered at German armies in the Central sector, recapturing 10 villages between Yelnya and Smolensk. [Page 5.]

Germans were routed from three lines of trenches further to the south, and Russian troops recrossed the Desna River, the Russians reported.

Berlin had little to say regarding its reported invasion of the Crimean Peninsula, but it claimed that three Soviet divisions had been destroyed at Dniepropetrovsk.

New England: Coakley Charges Errors in Records

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley today maintained that stenographic errors in the report before the Supreme Judicial Court in 1934 were responsible for the conflicting testimony in the present impeachment trial as to the status of his financial condition at that time. [Page 2.]

Six hundred M. I. T. freshmen registered to begin the College's 75th year. [Page 4.]

Small businessmen to quiz government officials on their defense problems at meeting arranged by Boston Junior Association of Commerce. [Page 2.]

In Euope: Italy and RAF Exchange Attacks

A British convoy passing through the Mediterranean was attacked heavily by Italian planes, but reached its destination with one merchant ship sunk, and an escort vessel damaged, the British reported. [Page 5.]

Italy's version of the sea-air conflict said that three British cruisers were sunk and that a battleship as well as another large ship was torpedoed.

The RAF's heaviest raid on Italy was acknowledged by Rome, which said that four mainland cities, four in Sicily, and the island city of Rhodes were bombed from the air.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, took off by Clipper for New York on his return air-crossing of the Atlantic after more than a month's stay in Britain.

More Allied troops were put on active duty when a detachment of Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand airmen and ancillary units —with a few Norwegian army officers—arrived in Britain for service with the Third Canadian Division.

Czech Premier of the Prague puppet government, Gen. Alois Elias, was arrested and held on charges of "preparation to commit high treason." [Page 1.]

National: Chicago Awards 35 Honorary Degrees

Chicago, Ill.—Thirty-five of the world's most distinguished natural scientists received honorary degrees from the University of Chicago in a climaxing celebration of the school's fiftieth anniversary.

Norfolk, Va. (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox arrived at Norfolk from Bermuda by ship to continue his inspection of United States naval facilities.

New York (AP)—First move in an investigation of the possibility that American manufacturers of watches have conspired to violate the antitrust laws was made when the New York office of the antitrust division of the United States Attorney General's office issued 12 grand jury subpoenas. The division will issue a like number daily for the remainder of the week, representatives said.

Orient: British Envoy Defers Trip From Japan

Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, postponed his departure for a three-month vacation in the United States as the result of "suggestions" from London. [Page 5.]

Sudden departure from Osaka of the 7,880-ton French cruiser Lamotte-Picquet, flagship of the Vichy Government's Far Eastern squadron, was not explained. She left without completing repairs.

Americas: Ecuador Executive Extends Powers

In Ecuador, President Arroyo del Rio signed into law a congressional decree granting him extraordinary military and civil powers. Ostensible aim: To cope with any recurrence of border warfare with Peru.

Bolivia's Cabinet resigned for undisclosed motives. The Ministers will remain at their posts until a new Cabinet is formed.

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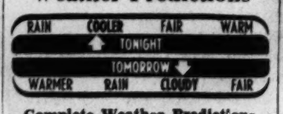

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Study the World At Your Fireside

Epoch-making events are happening throughout the world. These events need elucidation. To help in that The Christian Science Monitor is running a series of 36 pages entitled "The World at Your Fireside." The first page in the series appears on Page 6.

26th Division Starts South In Dusty Dawn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 29—In a swirl of wind and dust that at times obliterated trucks only 25 feet away the 26th Division rolled out of camp at dawn today on the first leg of a 990-mile "road march" to the First Army war games in North Carolina.

What gave promise of being a roseate dawn—the kind that poets write about — was effectively blacked out as thousands of churning wheels and a wind, which at times reached gale proportions, swept clouds of dust across the vast encampment.

It was 5:30 and only dimly light when the trucks of the headquarters company, bearing the first of some 16,000 officers and men, proceeded along two sides of the mile-square quadrangle and rolled past the Service Club onto Connery Avenue and out of the camp.

This outfit was immediately followed by the 26th Signal Corps after which other units fell into line as the tail end of each regiment or battalion swung through the traffic circle at the northwest corner of the quadrangle.

Second Convoy Leaves

In the meantime, a second convoy was leaving the camp by the east gate from which point it proceeded on Route 130 to Sandwich and Sagamore where it crossed the Cape Cod Canal.

The convoys were led by Brig. Gen. Francis Logan and Brig Gen. Francis Rose, respectively.

Despite the arduous schedule to be followed en route to the maneuver area there was little sleep for many of the soldiers last night. Last minute farewells with visitors who poured into the camp yesterday kept the soldiers up late and an early rising at 3:30 a. m. left little time for slumber.

Nor was there time for mess halls. Troops were served hot meals from field kitchens which will be the commissary department for several weeks to come. Dry cereal, boiled and fried eggs, and hot beverage seemed to be the principal menu with each soldier provided with a bag lunch. One outfit was providing its men with hard-boiled eggs which many took along to eat en route.

Go By Separate Routes

Tonight the two convoys will bivouac in Westport, Conn., and Peekskill, N. Y., traveling by different routes to avoid undue congestion and to expedite progress. It was noticeable as the convoys moved across Massachusetts that the various units were spaced sufficiently to allow frequent break-throughs of civilian traffic at intersections.

The movement of the Yankee Division, as that of other components of the First Army, moving simultaneously north and south to the "battle" area, is being directed by the Traffic Control Headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum's First Army, which has taken every

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

County Reform Move Speeded By Dowd Case

Long-delayed changes in Suffolk County due to follow — Successor to Dowd helps reforms.

Return tomorrow of John F. Dowd, fugitive former Sheriff of Suffolk County (Boston), and his subsequent trial for bribery in the courthouse in which he formerly had an office, are expected to revive interest in demands for modernization of the functions of Sheriff and other county officers in Massachusetts.

Mr. Dowd is due to reach Boston at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow in custody of three police officers who flew to California to bring him back for trial in the city from which he fled in November, 1939, after investigation by the Bar Association, resignation, and indictment.

The ex-Sheriff's own story may help the efforts of groups like the Municipal Research Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce which seek to bring county organization up to date in Massachusetts by making routine posts appointive instead of elective, protecting all employees with civil service, and similar legislative changes.

Question of Subordinates

For, while Mr. Dowd has indicated since his arrest last Tuesday in Ventura, Calif., that he will deny charges of soliciting or accepting bribes from his employees while Sheriff, and thus seek acquittal at his forthcoming trial, he has made no effort to deny that subordinates in the jail may not have been loose and wasteful.

A formal statement has not been made, however, by Mr. Dowd and undoubtedly awaits his final selection of counsel upon his arrival. Last week, Mr. Dowd's mother retained Charles H. Savage as an attorney, but Mr. Dowd wired John P. White, former State Representative, from the train requesting his services. Mr. White has not yet stated whether he will serve.

Conditions which the Dowd case have brought to public notice are of two types: (1) administrative abuses, such as alleged sale of jobs, collection of campaign funds from employees, waste in purchase of supplies, laxity in enforcement of prison rules; and (2) fundamental anachronism in the county set-up, such as overlapping of duties, popular election of the Sheriff and other officers whose duties are purely administrative, lack of public supervision of process servers' fees, absence of civil service protection, and so on.

Some Abuses Corrected

The first type, which are the more sensational and will figure prominently in Mr. Dowd's trial next month, apparently already have been eliminated by the vigorous efforts of Mr. Dowd's successor, Frederick R. Sullivan, but the second type, less obvious and more basic in nature, remain unchanged despite legislative efforts of several civic organizations.

Mr. Sullivan—a former insurance broker and School Committeeman — has removed several Dowd employees, brightened the Charles Street Jail with fresh paint and new uniforms, raised the quality of food by having Government inspection thereof, and saved $27,000 in a single year (1940) by purchasing supplies through the City Purchasing Department, instead of independently, and by placing all supplies in charge of a single store-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Revolt Rumbles in Europe; Showdown in Czechoslovakia; Strategy and U.S. Aid to Soviet

Decision to shunt 100 per cent of America's war output to Russia hinges on parley.

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—The The three-power conference which is to formulate a program for United States and British aid to the Soviet Union in the war on Germany opened today with Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff A. Molotoff presiding.

The full American and British delegations, headed by W. Averell Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook, were present. The chiefs of the missions had conferred with Joseph Stalin more than three hours at the Kremlin last night.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The United States is awaiting the recommendation of the three-power defense conference in Moscow before determining whether to divert the main volume of its arms production during at least the next three months to the Eastern Front.

As much as a 100 per cent release of American-manufactured aircraft tanks and guns to Russia, with the approval of Great Britain which has priority on orders, is in serious prospect.

Involved in this decision is basic military strategy and before final action is taken both Washington and London want fuller and first-hand information as to the exact plight the Soviet Union is now facing and as to its own reserves of both materiel and morale.

Await Results of Talk

With the consultations between the American, British, and Russian military and production experts now in progress, it is expected that the next step will follow the outcome of these talks.

Until events prove otherwise and despite recent reverses, it is the careful judgment of American military experts that Russia will succeed in maintaining an army in the field and in continuing its energetic defense against Nazi invasion throughout the winter. It is this appraisal of the situation which prompts the Government to believe that the most efficient use to which American armaments can be put for the next few months is to send them to Russia, where they will be actually used against the German Army.

This is the view advanced today by Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, who urged that if both American and British weapons are put in the hands of the Russians and used immediately in combating the Nazis, both the United States and Britain would be stronger defensively than if they retained the weapons themselves.

More Aid to Allies

Mr. May, advocating the suggested delivery to the Allies of practically all of the American munitions produced in the critical few months ahead, said that in the process the American industrial plant would be so geared up that

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Wide World

Czechs Map Anti-Nazi Activities

Dr. Eduard Beneš, head of the Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile, shown (left) presiding at a regular military conference of chiefs of the Army and Air Force. Dr. Beneš, one of the organizers of the Czech Republic, was forced to resign as President under Nazi pressure and later fled to Britain. Inset: Gen. Alois Elias.

Martial Law for Czechs; Premier Held as Traitor

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—Gen. Alois Elias, Premier of the German Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, was held today on charges of premeditating high treason as Nazi authorities took steps to curb certain elements among the Czech population which they said had committed acts hostile to the Reich.

Moving with characteristic speed, Reinhard Heydrich, in charge of the German secret police, clamped a state of civil emergency on six districts of Bohemia-Moravia within 24 hours after relieving Baron Constantin von Neurath as Reich's Protector. Baron von Neurath was said to have asked a temporary leave.

No details were released on measures to be taken under the state of emergency, but it generally includes a curfew, closing of theaters and other public gathering places, summary executions, exceptionally heavy prison terms, and confiscation of property for acts regarded as offenses against the order and security of the state.

General Elias, who was trained in the Austro-Hungarian Army and became Premier of the Protectorate on April 27, 1939, with Adolf Hitler's approval, will be tried before the German people's court, an announcement said.

Attack on Tuka Reported

A report radiocast by the British Broadcasting Corporation that an attempt had been made to assassinate Premier Bela Tuka of Slovakia was called "a childish lie" by a Slovak Legation spokesman.

He said the Legation telephoned Premier Tuka late Sunday night and he was in the best of health.

In explanation of his action, Herr Heydrich told President Hacha that "in recent days irresponsible elements in the pay of the enemies of Europe have committed a number of actions hostile to the Reich."

These elements, he declared, "through propaganda connected with these acts, sought to bring the population of the Protectorate into opposition to the interests of the Reich."

Later he issued a statement saying "it is expected the population, which in the majority recognizes as a fact the common destiny of the European peoples with Germany, will not permit itself in any way to be provoked by enemies of the Reich."

Districts Affected

The districts affected by the emergency decree — forming the most populous part of the Protectorate — are Prague, Brüna, Mährisch-Ostrau, Klando, Königradz, and Olmütz.

[Reports from the fugitive Czech Government in London said increasing sabotage had slowed the output of munitions factories in the former Republic as much as 50 per cent. Peasants were said to be burning granaries in night raids, and forming for hunger marches by day. Saboteurs also were reported to have wrecked a number of German troop trains and disrupted communications.]

By Edmund Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The underground war that simmers and boils close to the surface of Nazi-conquered Europe has reached new intensity at widely scattered points. In the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia—Czechoslovakia as it once was and intends to be again—active and passive resistance to the Nazi overlords has reached a point at which Reinhard Heydrich, one of the Gestapo's most trusted leaders, has been called upon to assume the office of Reich Protector.

The reasons for the ruthless repression that, according to indications, is to follow the Heydrich appointment are given in the Berlin dispatches, simply as "hostile acts" with no itemization. Apparently the Nazi censorship has instructions to suppress all details of these acts lest they cause repercussions in other occupied countries and damage morale at home.

Nevertheless, news of events in Czechoslovakia seeps through. The illegal NAZDAR radio station, which for months has foiled all Nazi efforts to track it down, provides an important breach in the wall of silence.

The slow-down campaign in the big Skoda and Brunn works apparently has exasperated the Nazis even more than outright acts of violence and sabotage. This campaign originally was sponsored by the Czech Government in London. Its symbol, a tortoise with a "V" on its back, has been painted on the factory walls, together with the

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Conquered nations are beginning to stir restlessly under yoke of Nazi domination.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29 — Latent, half-smothered upheavals have begun to change the whole European war picture.

A few weeks ago—certainly a few months ago—continental Europe could have been portrayed more or less graphically as an inert mass flattened out by the steamroller of the German war machine and armies of occupation.

Today a more accurate cartoon would show the Nazis sitting precariously on the lids of a half-dozen steam boilers, all of which seem about to blow up.

Under Surface Change

The greatest change in the war picture, however, is not visible on the surface. It consists in the growing violence of resistance to Nazi domination in various conquered and occupied countries on the continent.

This resistance rapidly is assuming proportions of a general revolt. For some time there have been reports of multiplying incidents of individual opposition and acts of sabotage, but the present situation is entirely different.

In Czechoslovakia, a state of emergency recently has been imposed following the arrest of Gen. Alois Elias, Acting Premier of the puppet government there, on "treason" charges. In Italy, it also is evident that defeatism, dissatisfaction, unrest, and even rioting are so widespread as to constitute a major problem for Axis authorities.

Mussolini is understood to be meeting Fascist leaders in Rome to discuss a reported Nazi demand for an extension of martial law throughout Italy. The position there is believed to have been discussed with British leaders by Myron Taylor, special Roosevelt envoy to the Vatican, who arrived here last week end.

No Confirmation

There is no confirmation of certain extreme reports that Italy is on the verge of open revolt against Nazi domination, but there are unmistakable indications that popular opposition to war and to Gestapo infiltration in Italy has reached proportions where it constitutes a new aspect of the war picture. Recent intensive air raids on Sicily by the Royal Air Forces assume special significance in the light of these facts about the internal troubles of the Fascists.

In France too, sabotage, the go-slow campaign, and underground opposition continue to increase both in the occupied and unoccupied positions of the country. More than a score of new executions are reported to have taken place in Occupied France. In the industrial districts around Lille resistance is reported to be particularly violent.

Similar reports continue to pile up from Yugoslavia, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Fitted together, these fragmentary reports form a picture of Europe in a state of increasing unrest and dissatisfaction under Nazi occupation.

It is apparent that in all occu-

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Ceiling on Wages Urged As Aid to Price Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, told Congress today that "you cannot leave wages and salaries which are the main factor in prices to rise indiscriminately and be realistic about preventing inflation and you cannot in my judgment realistically put a high level floor under farm prices and no ceiling."

Urging prompt enactment of the pending price control bill, Mr. Eccles told the House Banking Committee today that the Nation faced inflation and that prompt remedial action must be taken. Mr. Eccles said that it might be advisable, in Labor's own interest, to suspend temporarily the 40-hour week, substituting a 48-hour week.

After warning of the imminence of inflation and the need for complete utilization of productive machinery, Mr. Eccles said:

"For this reason industrial strife, and the attempt to settle disputes by the methods of lockouts and strikes, are intolerable in times of national peril."

He continued:

"Acute shortages of civilian goods are inevitable in more and more lines. Our national security requires that our civilian population forego at this time many goods that, however desirable, are not essential. We have got to get along with fewer durable consumers goods that use materials essential for defense.

"We have got to realize far more than we do as yet, that we must be prepared to postpone buying of civilian goods which cannot be produced in sufficient quantity at this time to meet the rising demand. For the present, however, the most important aim of public policy on the economic front, next to procuring maximum production, is to dampen civilian demand for goods which cannot be produced in sufficient quantities.

"The situation can only be dealt with effectively by a co-ordinated and comprehensive series of government measures of which the bill you are considering is an essential part."

Mr. Eccles said there are two means for preventing inflation—general over-all or broad functional controls on the one hand, and selective controls on the other. Taxation, fiscal and monetary policy belong in the category of over-all, functional controls he said. Price-fixing, priorities, regulation of consumer credit, are

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Yankee Division on the March

By a Staff Photographer

Colorful 26th Leaves Camp Edwards for War Games

Battery B of the anti-tank battalion of the 26th as it marched to its trucks en route for North Carolina and First Army war games.

'Town Meeting' Date Is Set for the Small Business Men of the New England Area

Bushnell Hits At Coakley's Error Claims

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley's effort today to prove stenographic errors in a court record of 1934, responsible for the contradictory testimony regarding his financial affairs at this present Senate impeachment trial, was sharply attacked by Attorney General Bushnell.

The Attorney General, in stiff cross-examination of defense witness W. Minot Hurd, Boston attorney for Councilor Coakley when he sought reinstatement to the bar in 1933-34, drew from the attorney an admission that while he knew of 20 pages of errors in volume 3 of a transcript of Mr. Coakley's testimony before the Supreme Judicial Court at that time, he did not check over the volume in which the Coakley statement about his financial affairs appears.

Councilor Coakley testified last week that at the time he was elected to the Governor's Council in 1933 he had a secret cache of $800,000. In applying to the Supreme Judicial Court for reinstatement to the bar in that same year the Councilor claimed to be living on "borrowed money," according to the court transcript of his testimony.

Councilor Coakley claimed on the witness stand at this trial that this $800,000 cache was the source of $144,000 in bank deposits from 1935 to 1940. He made this statement in explanation of these heavy deposits in spite of the fact that he received as Executive Councilor only $1,000 a year.

Mr. Hurd, under continued cross-examination, said he had never heard Councilor Coakley deny this testimony about his financial affairs before the Supreme Judicial Court previous to this present trial.

The witness, however, corroborated Councilor Coakley's statement that he had never read the bill of exceptions filed by his attorney when he sought reinstatement to the bar. He said the Councilor was ill at the time it was prepared.

When questioned by the Attorney General as to his recollection of Mr. Coakley's testimony in 1933 before the Supreme Judicial Court, Mr. Hurd stated that he could not remember any statements the Councilor made regarding his financial condition.

Attorney General Bushnell, immediately challenged the value of Mr. Hurd's testimony, pointing out that the stenographic errors to which he was testifying started on page 600 of the court transcript, whereas the testimony regarding the financial story was contained on pages 283 and 284.

The trial was delayed today for one and three-quarters hours during which time Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., the Councilor's lawyer-son, conferred with Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer, in an attempt to gain court agreement to further stipulations regarding Councilor Coakley's financial affairs.

These stipulations, the defense claimed, were for the purpose of shortening the trial. Councilor Coakley has threatened that if the stipulations are not agreed to, he will continue the trial for some time until he can "refute" all the charges against him.

One stipulation has already been agreed to by the court and the prosecution. Under that agreement, Attorney General Bushnell has allowed the testimony that Councilor Coakley did possess $800,000 when he was disbarred.

The court had hoped to complete the trial this week, but the Councilor's new move for further stipulations and his threat to take the stand once more in his own defense makes completion of the trial this week uncertain.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open House week at the Huntington Avenue Young Men's Christian Association. Tonight's events include a Badminton Exhibition in main gymnasium, at 7 p. m.; crafts demonstration in the new Crafts Room, 7:30 p. m.; showing of the motion picture "London Night" at the Young Men's Club Assembly, 8 p. m.; Pops Concert sponsored by the Boston Y Music Club, 8 p. m.; Camera Club demonstration of enlarging, 8 p. m.; and a Gala Swimming Exhibition featuring Boston Swimming Association's Water Ballet, 8:30 p. m.

Opening night of the Hamid-Morton Shrine Circus, presented for the benefit of needy children in Boston, under the auspices of Aleppo Temple. Among the features are the "Lone Ranger," the Wallendas' aerial act, clowns, and many others. At Boston Garden, tonight through Saturday, at 8:30 p. m.; matinees Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 2:30 p. m.

Open House week of the Boston Center for Adult Education. Tonight's events will include a demonstration and exhibition of courses offered this year. At 5 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily through Friday.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, third session of the extension course on "Color Composition in Home Furnishings" by Margaret George. At 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Gallery talk by a member of the Museum's lecturing staff, at 11 a. m.

Free public concert by the Beacon WPA Orchestra, William Daley conducting. On the Mall, Boston Common, at 1 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist. Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 10.

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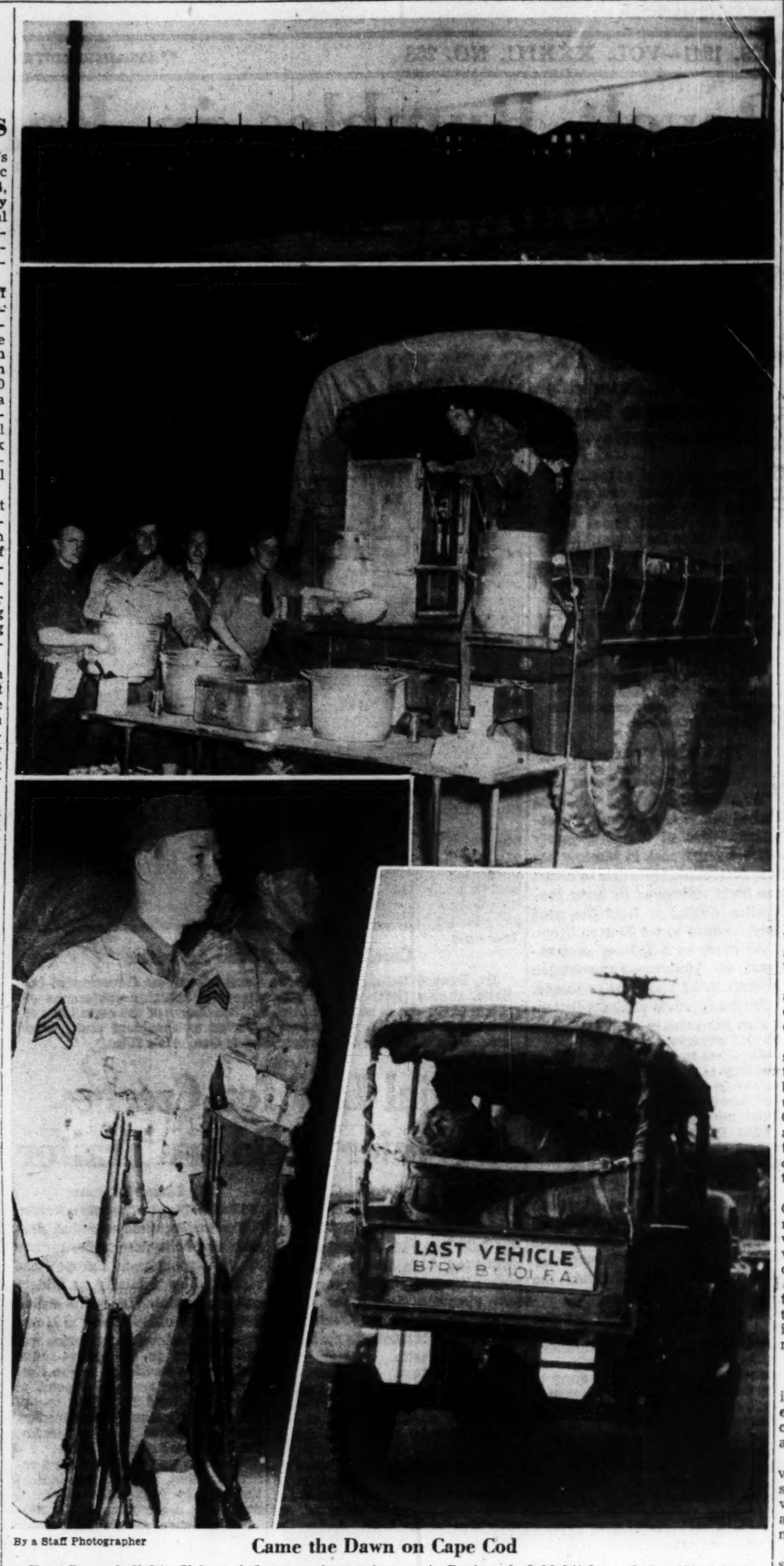


By a Staff Photographer

Came the Dawn on Cape Cod

Top: Barrack lights flicker at dawn as troops turn out; Center: A field kitchen of the 102nd Field Artillery serves early breakfast; Bottom left: Selectees Carl Parsons, Jr., and Ernest Hayward, Jr., of the 101st Infantry proudly display their hard-won sergeant's stripes and show what a well dressed soldier should wear; Bottom right: The last vehicle in each convoy unit has a sign like this.

Clubwomen Of N. E. Gather In Providence

Clubwomen from all parts of New England are gathering in Providence, R. I., today for the three-day session of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Biltmore, "to consider matters of vital importance to New England with a view to co-operative work."

Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor of Ludlow, Vt., headed the slate of officers for the next two years presented at the opening session by Miss Florence Sutton of Greenwich, Conn., chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Others of the slate which will be voted on Wednesday, and is expected to go through without opposition, include Mrs. John H. Kimball of Boston, former President of the Massachusetts State Federation, for Vice-President; Mrs. Mabel G. Brown of Waterville, Me., Secretary - Treasurer, and Miss A. Lauretta Plumley, of Clintonsville, Conn., Publicity Chairman.

This afternoon, there will be a panel discussion by the Urban-Rural and Industry and Agriculture Committees and an address by Dr. Malcolm Boyd Dana, President of Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia.

Mrs. Harry W. Smith, President of the New England Conference, will preside at the opening business session at which a slate of new officers will be presented by Miss Florence L. Sutton, of Greenwich, Conn., Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Tonight, Mrs. Vincent Hilles Ober, of Norfolk, Va., immediate past president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, who is scheduled as a speaker on tomorrow's program, will be a guest of honor at the musical program to be presented in the new auditorium of the Rhode Island School of Design by the Rhode Island WPA Orchestra and Gertrude Prokosch Kurath and dancers.

Yankee Division Quits Cape For South in Cloud of Dust

Continued from Page 1

precaution to assure the safe and rapid movement of 359,000 troops with full equipment. Special orders have been issued to safeguard private vehicles and to insure the absolute minimum of inconvenience to civilian drivers and pedestrians.

It was pretty early for most Cape Codders to be out when the convoys started. But it wasn't too early for the family of Private Matthias Parker of Marion, Mass., whose entire family took up a position on the Sagamore Bridge at 4:30 so as not to miss him. And they didn't.

In addition to Private Parker's wife, there was his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parker, together with brother Roy and sister Lillian—and a proud family they were when the 52nd Infantry Brigade rumbled over the bridge as the first rays of the sun were glancing off the towering steel girders.

This Yankee Division which today left Cape Cod for about two months gave the appearance of being a well-knit fighting unit capable of upholding the traditions of the colorful outfit which was the 26th of World War fame.

Sure it was still grumbling—at least part of it. But it was noticeably a more rollicking and carefree group of soldiers than doggedly tramped through the scrub pine and "slept" in the sand of Cape Cod during overnight problems last summer.

Today, according to its leading officers, it is a proved division which won its spurs in the New England war games held earlier this month north of Fort Devens. Certainly its soldiers, more than half of whom came out of soft civilian life to rigorous Army routine, are a hardened and more confident lot today.

Later, Oct. 15, to be exact, New England's other division — the Fighting First of Fort Devens—will move south to take part in the First Army maneuvers. This crack regular army outfit is New England only by adoption, its troops mostly being from outside New England.

Pupils Request Raise for Teacher

An unusual incident in Somerville schools came to the attention of officials today.

When students don't like teacher, that is not news. But when a pupil does, and asks the School Committee to promote her, that is news.

Members of the Junior Class in the Somerville High School, 11 in number, petitioned the School Committee to make Miss Agnes Viano a director of physical education for girls at the school. She is now an assistant.

The request cited at length the qualifications of the teacher from the point of view of the students.

The Mother Church To Give Lecture

Adair Hickman, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, at 7:45 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by shortwave Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 11.73 and 6.04 megacycles used simultaneously. Both frequencies should be heard throughout the United States and Canada. Listeners in the eastern United States may perhaps find better reception from the 6.04 megacycles frequence. However, if reception on one frequency is not satisfactory, the other may be tried.

Defense Work Quiz Session Set for Oct. 16

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A "town meeting" for the small business men of New England, where they can ask questions and get answers to their problems created by the defense program, was announced today for Boston on Oct. 16.

The session, which will be the first of its type in New England, will be run largely as an "Information Please" quiz, with a group of government officials and other authorities on the stage to give replies.

This plan for giving aid to the small business man troubled by the possible shutting off of his raw materials because of their diversion to defense production, originated with the Boston Junior Association of Commerce.

The idea was proposed to the junior chamber by Frederick B. Rice, one of its directors, who as treasurer of a company in Newton Center is himself one of the many small business men of New England to whom the questions raised by all-out production for defense are of vital importance.

Young Business Men

This is the first time the Boston Junior Association has ever promoted a New England open meeting, Mr. Rice said. The chamber, which is composed of young business men between 21 and 35, has gotten behind the project 100 per cent, he added, and has three committees working on the details. Mr. Rice is general chairman for the event.

Use of the main auditorium of the Boston University College of Business Administration was donated at the instance of Dean William G. Sutcliffe of the college and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the University. Endorsements were given by a number of organizations.

The Boston Junior Chamber has apparently pioneered in this project, as no previous question-box of this type is known to its officers.

"The advantage of such a session as we see it," said Mr. Rice, "is that with one swoop a large number of small business men can put up their principal problems to the Office of Production Management and other federal sources, and get them answered on the spot. On the other hand, the OPM can reach a thousand business men at one time.

"Both the business men and the OPM are thus likely to get better results than if every business man went to the OPM individually, when there is already such a rush on its staff for information.

"Also if the OPM does not know the answers to some of the questions, it will know the questions it should find answers to in the immediate future.

Full Support

"The OPM is giving the meeting its full support. It will be open to every business man who wants to come, and we hope to have attendance from all over New England.

"Prof. Cecil E. Fraser of the Harvard Business School, who has been spending a large part of his time with the OPM in Washington, has agreed to act as co-ordinator or moderator of the meeting.

"The panel of authorities on the stage will include Edward V. Hickey, New England Manager of Contract Distribution for the OPM, Richard C. Cooke, president of the Smaller Business Association of New England, and a representative of the Priorities Division of the OPM among others.

"As keynoter of the evening we are trying to obtain Peter Nehemkis of Washington, whose field in the OPM is specifically that of the small business men. Mr. Nehemkis will speak 20 to 30 minutes, and then the meeting will be given over to questions. Professor Fraser will read a question and the man in the panel who knows the answer will raise his hand.

"Queries will be welcomed in the invitations sent out, which will be mailed to members of the Smaller Business Association, various chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations, etc.

Questions Sent

"Questions will be sent in to the Junior Association, and the most numerous and pertinent will be selected by a committee of ours set up for this purpose. Written questions can also be turned in at the door the evening of the meeting, which will start at 7:30. After all these have been disposed of, the session will close with questions asked from the floor.

"So far we have indorsements from the Smaller Business Association of New England, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Harvard Business School, and Boston University's College of Business Administration."

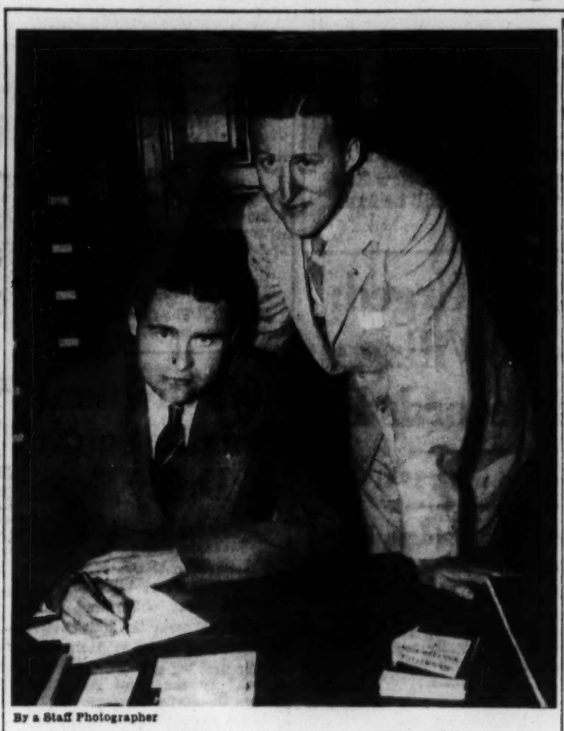
Mr. Rice added that some of the questions he had found small business men asking were these:

"Are many of the small business men of New England in non-defense industry going to continue the manufacture of their goods with a curtailed program, and take pot luck at obtaining whatever materials they can?

"Will they attempt to adapt their machinery to the making of parts for defense production, and thus get in on some defense subcontracting?

"If a non-defense plant cannot convert itself to defense work and needs new machinery to enable it to enter the defense program, how is it going to get the money for the new machinery? How is it going to get the new machinery?

"Or are many small concerns going to shut down altogether?"



By a Staff Photographer

Junior Association of Commerce Plans Meeting

Frederick B. Rice (left), a small business man himself, who heads Boston Junior Chamber committee arranging "information please" session between New England small business men and government officials, on problems of small business men brought on by the shift from civilian to all-out production for defense. (Right) Marston S. Leonard, a vice-president of the Junior Association and another small business man, who is chairman of the committee promoting the meeting Oct. 16.

Dowd Case Expected to Aid Call for Better County Rule

Continued from Page 1

keeper, and other means of avoiding waste.

Yet the office of Sheriff still remains a prize political plum, set up as in the days before the industrial revolution, with great powers assigned to a public officer of few responsiblities.

The only curb that has been placed on the Sheriff's medieval powers in recent years was legislative action in 1939—while Mr. Dowd was still Sheriff—taking the administration of the new $5,000,000 Suffolk County Courthouse from the Sheriff and giving it to a Commission of three members, of which the Sheriff is one, the other two being appointed by the Governor and Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Powers and Perquisites

Still remaining to the Sheriff are the following powers and perquisites:

As Jailer of the Charles Street Jail, he has virtually unsupervised control of public expenditures exceeding $200,000 a year.

In this same capacity, he has the power to hire and fire, without restrictions of civil service, around 75 employees.

As Chief Court Officer of the County, he appoints about 75 court officers, subject to approval of the judges, and has absolute power to hire and fire seven deputy sheriffs who are process servers.

Fees received by these deputies are subject only to audit by the Sheriff, although the deputies are public officials.

The Sheriff also has power to appoint bail commissioners, who receive fees for admitting persons to bail. There is no supervision of their fees, except by the Sheriff.

The annual salary of the Sheriff is $4,000, in addition to which he has use of a publicly owned residence near the Jail. All expenses of the residence, including heat, light, and furnishings, are paid for by the County.

Along with these powers and privileges, the Sheriff has duties and responsibilities no greater than those of a department head under the Mayor or Governor.

Proposals for modernization of the Sheriff's office and other county agencies of Suffolk County have been made by the Municipal Research Bureau since the Dowd case entered the news. A drive for adoption of civil service for all county employees was made this year by the State Federation of Taxpayers Associations, but its bill was defeated in the Legislature.

Rain May Hit Drought Tuesday

A battle between warm and cold masses of air was watched by Bostonians today, and many inquiries were received at the Weather Bureau as a bright blue band of cold air came in contact with white masses of vapor of warmer temperatures above the city.

Behind this battle lurked the possibility of New England's first rain in 18 days, officials of the Weather Bureau said, announcing possible precipitation in central New England late tomorrow or Wednesday.

"A stream of warm, moist air flowing over cold air of the Central and Ohio Valleys is causing showers as far east as the middle and northern Appalachians and in the middle and lower Lakes," the Weather Bureau reported. "Similar conditions may reach the middle Atlantic coast by Tuesday."

Temperatures from New England to the Texas Panhandle were in the 40's this morning and were expected to continue cool. Lowest temperature in Boston tonight will be near 45 degrees.

With a prospect of only scattered showers for tomorrow, New England today remained about 25 per cent behind its normal rainfall as the Weather Bureau predicted heavy frost tonight.

Two states have closed their woodlands to picnickers and hunters. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has urged all persons to stay out of Massachusetts forests and woods. Even Happy the Hippo at Franklin Park is threatened with curtailment of his daily bath—to save water.

Light showers predicted for tomorrow will not "make any appreciable difference in the serious drought," weather officials said. As urban and rural water supplies dwindled, New England entered its eighteenth day of drought. In Boston, rainfall is nearly seven inches below normal for the entire year, nearly two inches below for the month, Sharp fall in local temperatures is expected as a storm moves eastward from the Great Lakes.

Cabot Resigns Bankruptcy Post

Charles C. Cabot, Boston attorney, today resigned after 14 years' service as Federal referee in bankruptcy for Norfolk County.

Appointed by Judge M. Morton of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts in 1927, Mr. Cabot has resigned to devote his time to duties as Chairman of the Metropolitan Division of the United Greater Boston Community Fund and United Service Organization Campaign, and to engage in private practice.

No appointment is expected to replace the vacancy left by Mr. Cabot's resignation. Bankruptcy matters ordinarily referred to the office Mr. Caobt held will be divided among the referees for other counties.

Bauxite on Isle of Pines

A deposit of bauxite is reported to have been recently discovered on the Isle of Pines, Cuba, the Department of Commerce said.

U. S. to Finance Plant Expansions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Contracts with eight companies for plant expansion at a total cost of $26,421,113 for production of essential equipment for the army, principally aircraft, airplane parts and machine tools, were announced recently by the War Department.

The new facilities will be financed by Defense Plant Corporation (RFC) and leased by the manufacturers for work on army orders. Among the contracts were:

General Motors Corporation, new departure division, Detroit, $2,442,355 for machinery and equipment to manufacture aircraft bearings in a new plant to be erected at Bristol, Conn.

Bullard Company, Bridgeport, Conn., $1,900,000 for additional machinery and equipment to be used in manufacture of machine tools.

The title to all facilities purchased under these lease agreement contracts will be retained by the Defense Plant Corporation.

Gas Concerns' Labor Clashes Are Settled

Terms for settling labor disputes in the Springfield Gas Company and the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas Company have been worked out by the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, announced in Boston today.

The spectacular possibilities of a gas works strike were recently brought before the country by the brief erratic tieup of the Kansas City, Mo., gas company.

The Dedham and Hyde Park settlement proposed by the Board has been accepted by the workers and the company, and that case is closed. The union negotiating committee for the Springfield plant accepted the Board's proposition there, as did the company, and it goes before a general meeting of union members tonight.

"These are the only two gas company disputes that have occurred recently in Massachusetts," said General Cole. "Both concerned wages. Usually the union in a situation like this has authority to strike. Neither case, however, had reached the acute stage."

Both sides in the biggest current strike in the State, that which has tied up the Merrimack Manufacturing Company at Lowell for some weeks, came before the Board this afternoon. The company is one of the principal makers of velveteens and corduroys in the United States. About 2,500 workers are out. The company offered a 10 per cent wage advance but the workers wanted more and walked out, later forming an independent union.

The strike of truck drivers for Morgan Memorial has been ended by the signing of an agreement at the Board's offices to submit all matters in dispute to a board of inquiry. Each side will pick a man and the two will select the third member of the board. The truckers asked a union and increased wages.

In arbitrating the claim of the inside workers at the two Bond bakeries for pay lost while they were made idle by the recent strike of the bakery drivers, the Board of Conciliation ruled that under their contract, the inside workers were not entitled to such back pay.

The strike at the Tubular Riveting Company of Wollaston is off. The men walked out in protest against introduction of an efficiency system.

In the dispute at the General Alloys Company of South Boston, the several hundred laborers in the molders' department have agreed to arbitration.

Pay Increased

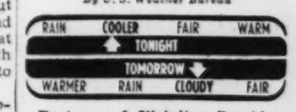
PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 29 (AP)—Sixty laborers employed by the Street Department received pay increases today after they had refused to work until action on their wage demands was forthcoming from City Hall.

In a meeting with City Manager James A. Barlow agreement was reached on a schedule that will pay the men 55 cents an hour with time and a half for work over 44 hours a week and time and a half for work after 6 p. m. any day and for Sundays and holidays. The previous pay rate was $3.50 a day for an eight-hour day and straight time for overtime.

Mr. Barlow said the agreement accepted by the men was decided upon by the City Council last Friday and that today's work refusal had been unnecessary.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness and slightly cooler tonight; lowest temperature near 45 degrees; Tuesday mostly cloudy, little change in temperature; gentle to moderate northerly winds tonight becoming northeasterly Tuesday.

Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire: Fair and slightly cooler with light and heavy frost tonight. Tuesday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts: Considerable cloudiness and slightly cooler; light frost in the interior tonight. Tuesday mostly cloudy with little change in temperature.

Connecticut, Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight. Tuesday cloudy followed by light rain Tuesday night with little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Diminished northerly winds becoming moderate to fresh tonight and moderate northeast winds Tuesday. Weather fair except mostly cloudy south of Portsmouth.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh winds, mostly northeast over central and north portions and moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming easterly over extreme south portion. Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with occasional rain over central and north portions Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	77	New Orleans	77	88
Chicago	48	63	New York	59	77
Denver	43	59	Norfolk	70	
Kansas City	46	80	Philadelphia	61	85
Los Angeles	61	76	St. Louis	47	73
Miami	77	88	San Francisco	54	63
Minneapolis	37	54	Washington	65	87

A—8:30 a. m., E. S. T.; Sept. 29, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:12 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 6:54 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:00 p. m.

American Bar Rallied Against Hitlerism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS Ind., Sept. 29—An imperative challenge to the legal profession is for its members to give the utmost aid in preparing America's national defenders Jacob M. Lashly of St. Louis, said in his presidential address prepared for delivery at the opening session of the American Bar Association convention here today.

Discussion of ways by which bar members may best contribute to the task of "crushing Adolf Hitler and all that he stands for" dominated sectional conferences of the convention on the opening day.

More than 3,200 lawyers, representing the organized bar of North and South America and Great Britain, established what was said to be a record association convention enrollment here.

Hitler's New Order Assailed

While defense subjects dominated initial sessions of the 64th annual convention, other important subjects were on the week's agenda. They included consideration of methods to remove selection of judges from the political arena; the extent to which lawyers should influence legislation; equal rights for women members of the bar; hemispheric solidarity and how to get uniform laws passed by states.

"The so-called 'new' order that Hitler seeks to found is wholly irreconcilable with fundamental principles of American democracy," Mr. Lashly said, in summoning the bar to national defense service for the coming year. He added:

"Disaster that has overtaken stricken European countries, including Germany, emphasizes the fact where a nation devotes itself to acquiring, to division, or to distribution of wealth, and makes such purposes a goal, that nation degenerates and becomes involved in a self-destructive conflict.

"The enormity of the challenge of Hitler and his associates to the decent way of life is seen in the fact that four fifths of the population of the world is at war and that we are feverishly raising an army of 3,000,000 men in this country for defense.

Freedom and Equality

"The challenge that faces the bar and the public, on the threshold of this great emergency, is to preserve the institutions which have enabled us to have the way of life for which we care so much. Underneath the superficialities of modern life Americans cling to a principle of the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are born free and equal.'

"If we are to make America the arsenal of democracy and preserve this freedom we must adhere to sacrifice, to the practice of economy and to thrift in our private and public lives.

"We must exalt the principles of an honest and conscientious day's work for fair compensation. We must find happiness in achievements of our work, and joy in a job well done.

"The responsibility of the bar is to devise procedures which are adequate for the performance of governmental tasks and which contain, at the same time, efficient safeguards of private interests.

"Behind an invincible Army, Navy, and Air Force, we must have a solidified and satisfied citizenry. The bar must concern itself most with building morale, in this emergency. Fear must be banished from our lives."

Warning on Intolerance

In a defense discussion before junior members of the bar, Paul F. Hannah of Washington, D. C., national chairman of the Association's public information program, warned:

"During the coming year the rising tide of intolerance, of 'witch' burning, and disregard of civil rights will pound ever harder and harder against the foundations of our way of life. It is the lawyer's duty and responsibility to keep before the American people the ideals of democracy and freedom."

Mr. Hannah called upon the lawyers to aid defense by persuading citizens to accept sacrifice, by selling defense bonds, aiding the United Service Organization's drive, stamping out false rumors and propaganda and avoiding partisan politics that weaken unity in the emergency.

Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Judge Advocate General of the Provost Marshal's office, explained to young lawyers the development and improvement in Army court-martial proceedings in the present emergency.

Civilian Work Outlined

Federal price control legislation is essential as a defense step, United States Senator Robert A. Taft, and Dr. David Ginsburg, general counsel of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply of the Government, told the convention in a message printed in the Association's magazine.

Mr. Ginsburg said that most business leaders realize their own vital interests will be jeopardized by runaway inflation. He said that existing authority over price control is insufficient to prevent inflation. Senator Taft said:

"I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that authority must be given to the Executive Department to fix prices for the duration of the emergency."

Hemisphere Solidarity

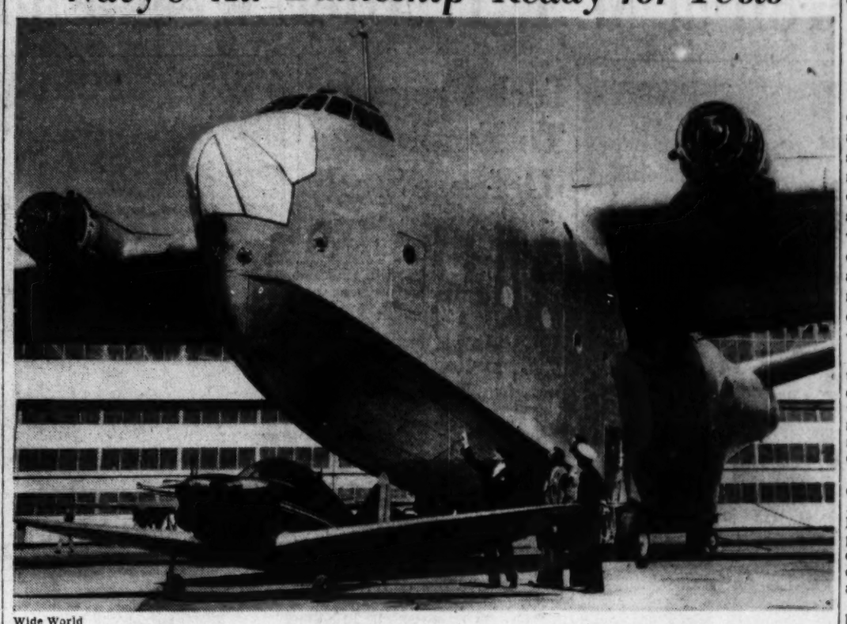
Other defense speakers called for hemispheric solidarity; passage of uniform state laws to deal with offenders against defense efforts: aid of lawyers in untangling accentuated antitrust problems incident to defense industry: and assistance by bar members in a legal way to the Government, to men in service and their families.

Justice Robert H. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court and Attorney General Francis Biddle were among prominent federal judges and lawyers booked to speak before the convention.

In addition the Federal Government will be represented by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; United States Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; and Abner H. Ferguson, Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration.

Representatives of several foreign associations including Sir Norman Birkett, British barrister, and D. L. McCarthy, retiring President of the Canadian Bar Association, were booked to appear before the convention, which will end Oct. 3.

Navy's 'Air Battleship' Ready for Tests



Wide World

The Navy's mammoth "air battleship," described by its makers as the largest flying boat ever built, was rolled out into the open for the first time on Sept. 27 at the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company's Middle River plant, near Baltimore, Md.

Tractors pulled the gleaming all-metal giant out of the building where it has been under construction for a year and rolled it to the new Navy Bay Building, where it will receive final touches preparatory to its first water tests.

Canvas covered its six gun turrets and other secret parts.

The bomber, 170 feet long and with a 200-foot wingspread, is powered with four 2,000-horsepower motors. It will carry a normal crew of 11 and if used as a troop transport could carry 150 armed men fully equipped.

Its hull contains 16,665 square feet and it will be the first plane to carry a motorboat. Its life-saving equipment includes a collapsible tender fitted with an outboard motor and several rubber lifeboats that can be inflated and rowed.

Substitute Car Materials Hailed as Step in Quality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—If all of us car drivers were chemists, metallurgists, and engineers, we would understand why the automobiles being made today, in spite of the war emergency which has dictated conservation of materials considered vital in car manufacture, are not only just as good as before, but actually better. Of course we are not all chemists or metallurgists or engineers, so we have to believe what these experts tell us.

This business of how substitutions are going to affect the new cars has kept the buying public wondering for some time. The manufacturers themselves are most aware of the problem, and of this public wonderment.

"Probably one of the biggest questions in the mind of the American motorist today," said R. H. McCarroll, Ford Motor Company metallurgist, "is how the requirements of national defense industries will influence new cars and trucks."

His answer is: "No change has been made, nor do we expect to make any change in the future that will adversely affect the engineering performance or durability of any Ford unit."

Many Improvements

C. L. McCuen, General Motors Vice-President in charge of engineering, said: "In presenting the 1942 products we present them with the utmost confidence that the quality is in every way equal to that of any previous cars produced by General Motors, and in addition, that these cars have many improvements and refinements over any previous models."

Asked what the substitutions of materials would do to the new Studebaker cars, an official, at a recent press preview of the 1942 models, replied tersely: "Make them better. When we're forced to do more research we're bound to find new and better ways of doing things."

And this is true of Packard, and Hudson and Nash. In each case the engineers and research men supply facts to show that they haven't been stumped by this emergency demand.

Just for example. Among the strategic metals, difficult or impossible to get except for defense production, is nickel. Nickel is used not only as a plating for outside bright work but as an ingredient in steel to make it harder and stronger. In fact, there was a time when nickel was absolutely essential to the production of the kind of steel needed in automobiles. But General Motors engineers have been working to find other ways to make tough steel. And they have found them—ways of making heavy duty steel without the use of nickel.

Because of improvements in bearing materials cast iron can be be used for pistons in place of aluminum without any loss of efficiency. Iron is just as good for carburetors as zinc; its just harder to handle—costs more.

Along with nickel on the defense metals list are aluminum, magnesium, zinc, chromium, copper, lead, tin and tungsten. All manufacturers in their 1942 models, and in some cases even in last year's models, have saved varying amounts of most of these materials by substitutions of other materials or by redesigning in such a way as to entirely eliminate the need for a metal of this kind.

Approximate Totals

The approximate total amount of some of these materials thus diverted to defense would be: primary aluminum 1,700,000 pounds; secondary aluminum 2,000,000 pounds; nickel 2,500,000 pounds; zinc 12,000,000 pounds; tin 500,000 pounds; and magnesium 500,000 pounds.

General Motors reports savings, including those from cuts in tentative volume production, as follows: aluminum 76 per cent, a total of 14,148,000 pounds; nickel 53 per cent, or 5,899,000 pounds; magnesium 89 per cent, or 92,300 pounds; and zinc 64 per cent, or 92,027,000 pounds. This includes savings through both substitutions and new design. There has so far been a saving in chromium, copper, lead, tin and tungsten, only through cutting the number of cars built.

Altogether General Motors officials tell us that savings of critical materials amounts to around 210,000,000 pounds. The aluminum released, about 14,000,000 pounds, is enough to build 2,300 pursuit planes.

Chromium's Status

Not so much, you'll notice, is said about chromium. To date there hasn't been much if any saving, except through the cut in volume production. As a matter of fact the new cars have more bright work, most of which is some kind of metal with chromium plating, than ever before. The answer is that the manufacturers, who designed these cars from 18 months to two years ago, and who had sufficient stocks of chromium on hand, have found it expedient to use what they have on these "debut" models as a means of making their introduction as glamorous as possible. But—that chromium, that bright work, won't be there in a few months. Most observers believe that simultaneously, around the first of the year, the manufacturers will do away with all but that on the bumpers and hub caps, where it has a functional purpose in reflecting light at night.

Ascap Frees Music For Football Games

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Release of all Ascap music for football broadcasts beginning Saturday was announced Sept. 25 by the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers.

The society's board also approved a proposed contract between the Columbia Broadcasting System and Ascap, indicating an early return of Ascap music to all radio networks, since an agreement with NBC had been approved previously and the MBS now is carrying Ascap tunes.

Charles Schwartz, an Ascap lawyer, said the contract with CBS was the same in all essentials as that proposed with NBC.

The proposed NBC contract provides that it must pay at the source $200 per year for each managed and operated and affiliated station on its networks for Ascap music on all network sustaining and public service programs.

Fees to be paid Ascap by NBC's managed and operated stations on local sustaining programs are: If the net receipts from local business are over $150,000, twelve times the station's half-hour rate; if between $50,000 and $150,000, twelve times the quarter-hour rate. A nominal local sustaining license fee of $12 per year would be applied to stations earning less.

N. C. Hosiery Firm Wins Patent Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HICKORY, N. C.—Settling a lawsuit expected to have an important effect on the hosiery industry, Federal Judge E. Yates Webb announced his decision that the Whisnant Hosiery Mills of Hickory are not infringing upon patents of Scott & Williams, Inc., by using a locally-designed machine for wrapping stripes into men's socks.

Scott & Williams, manufacturer of circular and wrap-knitting machines, had alleged that the "wrap" device invented by Robert Coleman and Osben D. Hunt of Hickory, with the aid of the mill owners, Ernest and Clarence Whisnant, infringed upon the Bosch machine.

Thus, the plaintiff is not entitled to an injunction against the defendant nor an accounting of any profits made from the Whisnant machine, Judge Webb ruled.

Hosiery manufacturers are interested in the case because the decision enables the Whisnants, if they wish, to place on the general market their "wrap" machine, which costs considerably less than the rival one, used by most mills making men's socks.

Deportation of Bridges As Red Urged in Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Deportation to his native Australia of Harry Bridges, West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, was recommended to Attorney General Francis Biddle on the ground that Mr. Bridges was a member of the Communist Party and that the Communist Party "advocates and teaches the overthrow by force and violence" of the United States Government."

The recommendation was made by Charles B. Sears, retired Buffalo, N. Y., jurist, who presided as a special Immigration Service Inspector at a 10-week hearing in San Francisco to determine whether Mr. Bridges was deportable under the immigration laws.

At the same time, Judge Sears denied a request by Mr. Bridges to reopen the deportation case to hear evidence that the Federal Bureau of Investigation allegedly tapped the wire of a New York hotel room in which Mr. Bridges was staying after the San Francisco hearing ended.

Judge Sears held that after Mr. Bridges entered the United States in April, 1920, he became a member of the Communist Party and the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

In his findings of fact with respect to Mr. Bridges' membership in these organizations, Judge Sears held:

"That the Communist Party of the United States, from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States."

The Inspector also found that the Marine Workers Industrial Union which Bridges allegedly joined after coming to this country in 1920 was "a part of the Communist Party" and, as such, "advocated and taught" the overthrow of the Government.

In a report of 185 pages, Judge Sears concluded at one point that Mr. Bridges was connected with the Communist Party by stating that the "Waterfront Worker," a labor newspaper, was "an instrument" of the Communist Party and the MWIU, and that Mr. Bridges was an editor of the paper.

"I conclude," Sears said in part, "that the alien's (Bridges) association with the "Waterfront Worker" demonstrates his affiliation with both the MWIU and the Communist Party, if not actual membership in either or both of these organizations.

Judge Sears said that the evidence submitted at the nearing, in his judgment, "demonstrated a sympathetic or co-operative attitude on the part of the alien toward the Communist Party, the Marine Workers Industrial Union and other Communist organizations."

The deportation hearing conducted by Judge Sears was the second in which Mr. Bridges waged a fight against being sent back to Australia.

In a 11-week hearing in 1939 resulted in a finding by Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School that Mr. Bridges' "aims were energetically radical," but that there was no evidence that he was a member of the Communist Party.

'Sea Power' Again On Newsstands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 — Sea Power, a magazine published by the Navy League of the United States, with headquarters at 10 Rockefeller Plaza, is on public sale at newsstands for the second time since its first number in 1903. Previous public sale of the magazine was during the World War, after which it was circulated only to members of the League.

The October issue, now on sale, contains an article by Walter Winchell, describing his experiences during a recent tour of duty as Lieutenant-Commander of the Naval Reserve; a ship-by-ship comparison of the United States aand the Japanese Navies by Alexander Kiralfy, naval writer; a story of the transformation of a New England boy from a "landlubber" into a sailor; an article on Gene Tunney's physical training of recruits and an illustrated article describing the signal lights by which vessels communicate with one another.

Sea Power was founded in 1903 by a group of citizens to meet the awakening interest in and development of the United States Navy. President Theodore Roosevelt was one of the magazine's early supporters, and he gave the League part of the Nobel Peace Prize he received in 1906 to aid it in its nonprofit educational work.

Sheldon Clark, President of the League, has named M. M. Geffen, Treasurer of the Round Table Press, Inc., book and magazine publishers, of 10 Rockefeller Plaza, to direct the publication; Victor W. Knauth, President of the Round Table Press, as editor of the magazine, and Jonathan D. Springer, Jr., assistant to the director of public relations of Rockefeller Center, as managing editor.

Postmen's Peeves Pithily Presented

LOS ANGELES (AP) — What peeves postmen?

Hot uniforms, dogs, snow and collapsible egg crates, among other things.

Resolutions dealing with those four items are before the National Association of Letter Carriers, in convention here.

One urges substitution of gray cotton trousers and sport shirts with open collars for the present summer garment of "long sleeves, button collars, tight neckties and woolen trousers."

Another asks that the Post Office Department do something about owners of dogs who bite postmen. The resolution adds that owners seldom offer to pay for the damage.

A third requests that postmasters be authorized to refuse delivery of mail to persons who do not have sidewalks cleared within 12 hours after a snowstorm. (The North Dakota and Wisconsin delegations are responsible for this one.)

A fourth suggests regulations making metal containers mandatory, contending that collapsible egg crates too often collapse, injuring the mail carrier, his clothing and other items of mail.

Good Government Is Issue in Detroit Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Public determination to improve local government, whetted by two years of grand jury exposure of graft in civic and county offices, is reflected in the largest field of candidates for City Council, including four women, and the largest registration of voters in the city's history for the primary election on Oct. 7.

While there are eight candidates for Mayor, four for City Clerk and three for City Treasurer, there is a field of 122 candidates for the 18 nominations for City Council, of which nine will be elected. All the incumbents in the four divisions are seeking re-election.

Meantime, Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson has temporarily suspended his one-man grand jury after 25 months of investigation that resulted in the indictment of 360 defendants, including high-ranking City and County officials. Already convicted as graft takers are former Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea, former Sheriff Thomas C. Wilcox, and Fred W. Frahm, former Police Superintendent.

Most important cases still pending are those against former Mayor Richard W. Reading, 34 police officers and 31 persons identified with the numbers graft conspiracy, in what promises to be the longest, as well as the biggest trial in Michigan history. The number of defendants was reduced on the first day of the trial when four pleas of guilty were entered and separate trials were granted to several others, including Mr. Frahm and Mr. McCrea, already convicted as graft takers on other counts. Special Prosecutor Chester P. O'Hara estimates it may take three months to try the cases.

Probably the only serious opponent for Mayor Edward J. Jeffries's office is Judge Joseph A. Gillis of Recorder's Court.

Among the candidates for Council, one of the most earnest campaigns is being waged on behalf of four women seeking nomination. Mrs. Chamberlain is supported unofficially but whole-heartedly, by organized women of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, which she has served twice as President and has been made a life member of its Board of Directors. Among the other women candidates is Mrs. Josephine Gomon.

Mrs. Chamberlain's record of appointive office includes service under five Mayors as a member of the House of Correction Commission, under four Governors as a member of the Recorder's Court Jury Commission. She was a member of the Michigan State Unemployment Commission in 1931 and 1932, and served as the only woman officer of the Michigan Housing Association.

Before launching her campaign, Mrs. Chamberlain conducted a survey of leading businessmen of the city to get their reaction to a woman's place on the Council.

"The gist of their remarks," she says, "was that women control so much buying power and so much invested property that they not only deserve, but need a woman of proven ability on the Council."

Birmingham Steel Strike Ends; Curtiss-Wright Men Stay on Job

By the Associated Press

Birmingham steel mills of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company resumed production today after Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers ended a shortlived strike, but labor controversies kept mediators busy in other sectors of the defense production front.

The strike, which began Sept. 26, cut production of steel and iron, vital defense metals, by more than 15,000 tons, authoritative sources estimated.

Washington—The National Defense Mediation Board arranged to devote much of its attention during the next 10 days to three disputes involving 80,000 workers in the coal, shipping and aircraft industries.

Officials of the Board said that of the 81 cases it has handled since its formation last March, workers are back on the job in all but one.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Representatives of the Aircraft, Unaffiliated Union at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's two Buffalo warplane plants, voted not to strike and pledged 100 per cent co-operation in the defense program.

Leo Kriegbaum, President, asserted, however, that if the union, which claims 10,000 members among the 15,000 employed by Curtiss here, failed to get a "fair trial" by the NLRB conducting a hearing into C. I. O. charges that the company dominates the aircraft, he would recommend strike action.

Hazleton, Pa.—Hard coal miners declined to ratify today an agreement designed to end the strike of 22,000 anthracite miners in district seven of the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.).

The miners walked out three weeks ago protesting an increase in district union dues from $1 to $1.50 a month and in the international union assessment from $2 to $6 annually.

Pittsburgh—The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee notified its northeastern locals today that members who call unauthorized work stoppages and are dismissed will have no recourse to the union. The northeastern district includes Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New England, part of Ohio and Kentucky.

Canadian Strike Off

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 29 (CP)—McKinnon Industries, Ltd., vital war industries plant, strike-bound since Sept. 11, reopened today.

An eight-point agreement to end the 17-day strike and arbitrate differences was signed Saturday by representatives of the company, the United Automobile Workers of America and F. J. Ainsborough, Labor Department conciliator. The agreement was signed after its approval at a mass meeting of 1,500 of the 4,000 striking workers and provides that a meeting shall be held Monday to start arbitration.

Mines Normal Again

GLACE BAY, N. S., Sept. 29 (CP)—A return to normal production Wednesday pending negotiation of a new contract was decided on by the "outlaw" miners' convention that started the slowdown in 10 Cape Breton coal mines five months ago.

Rents Announced For Defense Houses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—New rental schedules affecting approximately 100,000 dwellings for defense workers were announced yesterday by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator.

Mr. Carmody said he acted under direction of the Lanham Act that "the Administration shall fix fair rentals, on projects developed pursuant to this Act, which shall be within the financial reach of persons engaged in national defense."

Defense industrial workers, the Administration announced, will pay shelter rent charges on a schedule as follows:

$27.50 for a one-bedroom dwelling.

$30.00 for a two-bedroom dwelling.

$32.50 for a three-bedroom dwelling.

An additional charge will be made for utilities.

Army and Navy civilians in FWA-managed defense housing will pay the same rents as industrial defense workers.

Variations from this schedule of rents will be permitted, subject to approval of the administrator, in exceptional circumstances.

Discharged Troops Warned to Register

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 29

Selective Service Headquarters reminded Army enlisted men that as they are discharged from military service they must register with their local draft boards provided they are within the Draft Law age limits of 21-35.

Although they must register, men who have had at least three years consecutive service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard are not liable for induction into the Army.

Dewey Praises Courageous Press As Sole Crime-Exposing Channel

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey said Sept. 27 in an article in Editor and Publisher, trade magazine, that the press is the only medium exposing organized crime in American cities.

Writing for the journal's special National Newspaper Week supplement emphasizing various services rendered by the Nation's press, Mr. Dewey said:

"In city after city we have seen editors and publishers risk libel, intimidation and even threats of personal violence as they tore the lid off organized crime in their respective communities."

Such exposures, the New York County Prosecutor said, gave courage to respectable citizens who then united and procured effective action.

Mr. Dewey said important directors of criminal combinations shunned the press "like a plague," adding that too much publicity put Al Capone in prison and led to the murder of Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer.

"He (Schultz) became what is known as 'hot,'" Mr. Dewey said. "His activities publicized the breakdown in the administration of justice. He was a menace to the whole system of organized crime. The result was inevitable. By agreement he was eliminated by his former partners."

Tributes to the press for its various services are paid by prominent citizens in the special supplement. Newspaper week is Oct. 1 to 8.

Among the authors of articles are Arthur Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher; Dr. Frank Luther Mott, director of the University of Iowa School of Journalism; Watson Davis, director of Science Service; Secretary of State Cordell Hull; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimpson; William S. Knudsen, director general of OPM; John Benson, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, and Walter M. Dear, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

N. Y. Pays Old Workers Over Million Monthly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—More than $1,000,000 a month is being paid in New York State to beneficiaries under the old-age and survivors insurance program of the Social Security Act, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional Director, reported Sept. 27. Payments are being made, she said, to more than 50,000 individuals in the various eligible categories under the amended program which went into effect in 1940.

The majority of beneficiaries, she reported, are retired workers, although applications from this group have dropped below the Board's original actuarial estimates because of the impact of the defense program on the labor situation.

Parent-Teacher Associations Urged To Play Larger Role in Defense Work

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP) — The National Congress Parents and Teachers said yesterday it was sending detailed instructions to 2,500,000 P. T. A. members to aid them play "an increasingly important role in the National defense."

The suggestions, contained in a policy statement issued after a five-day session of the Congress' Board of Managers, embrace ten specific areas of service for the 23,000 Parent-Teacher Associations. They are morale, co-operative service, health, nutrition, education, safety, recreation, aid to the boys in service, defense bonds and savings and volunteer service.

Among other things the P. T. A. groups were asked to:

Emphasize, through programs and study classes, "the necessity for unity and loyalty in the National defense."

Become familiar with the defense council of the State and community and "co-operate with emergency programs and defense activities in any way that will not weaken or limit the basic program of Parent-Teacher service."

Keep informed of any State or local plans for "evacuation of children," and "safeguard children from fear due to overemphasis of war."

Support a community recreation program for men in military training.

Encourage purchase of defense bonds "for savings for future education of children."

Surprise Glamour At Hollywood U.S.O.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 29 (AP)—Ten soldiers and sailors, who went to United Service Organizations headquarters just to see what was doing, found themselves suddenly in the midst of glamour.

They were picked up in a limousine, whisked to the home of Actress Jeanette MacDonald and her husband, Actor Gene Raymond, met 10 pretty coeds from the University of Southern California and U. C. L. A., swam in "Mac Raymond's" swimming pool, danced, and topped it off with a barbecue.

Mr. Raymond and Miss MacDonald said they would entertain a group every other Sunday, and urged others to do the same.

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600 Freshmen Enroll at M. I. T. After Week-End Holiday at College Camp

Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

Six Good Reasons for the Salvation Army Drive

Top—For reasons why the annual Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army for $200,000 deserves to succeed. There are 27 more reasons like these at the Staniford Street Day Nursery, where children of working mothers are cared for at the expense of the Army. Left to right, Salvatore Marino, Marie Rossi, Joseph Astuti, and Francis Marabello of the West End.

Botton—"Tea for two" at the Staniford Street Day Nursery of the Salvation Army, as Camille Sovoia, left, pours and Marie Marabello is company during a lesson in correct table manners. The maintenance of the Nursery is dependent upon the $200,000 maintenance fund, now being raised through the Army's annual fund campaign which closes Oct. 3.

Tech Program To Emphasize Defense Study

Six hundred rollicking Tech men today parked their banner-decorated suitcases in Cambridge after a week end of fun in College camp and wrote their names on the official dotted line to start Massachusetts Institute of Technology off on its diamond jubilee year.

Their spirits high after a brisk three days of camping on the shores of Lake Massapoag, the new Tech class of 1945 parked yellow roadsters, unloaded home-made radio sets, and settled down on a campus which for 75 years has been dedicated to the advancement of natural science.

Behind the jubilant spirit of registration day was a serious purpose, this year more marked than ever before. These 600 new Tech freshmen are recruits in America's army of laboratory soldiers—men essential to the waging of a war of machines.

2,000 Applicants Filed

Reflecting the eagerness of the country's youth to volunteer for this technical army, nearly 2,000 boys made application to the Institute this year. It was from this list, largest in M. I. T. history, that the 600 men registering today were chosen.

Tech is one of the last of the local colleges to welcome new and old students to the academic fold, but is losing no time getting under way. First problems or readings are assigned in the majority of subects for tomorrow.

For many of the faculty, particularly, there has been no warming-up period this year, for, in addition to the regular schedule of summer work, they have been occupied by a sizable curriculum of defense courses sponsored by the United States Office of Education.

Normal registration is expected in the upper classes and in the graduate school. Such regular courses as meteorology, aeronautical engineering, chemical engineering, and naval architecture and marine engineering — having special significance in national defense—anticipate especially heavy enrollments.

Discarding the solemn note that hangs over an institution so fraught with responsibility in the nation's defense efforts, more than 300 of the entering class became rah-rah boys for the week end at the freshman camp on the shores of Lake Massapoag at Dunstable, Mass.

The three-day orientation period, conducted by the Technology Christian Association, has been curtailed somewhat this year by the inability of the United States Army to guarantee the use of tents, cots, blankets, and other such equipment for the use of the freshmen.

It may have taken plenty of youthful enthusiasm to keep warm on the chilly shores of the lake this fall, but the boys who tumbled out of bed about six a. m. were none the worse for wear.

Student Leaders

With a corps of student leaders as counsellors in addition to a number of athletic coaches, the members of the class of '45 spent the time steeping themselves in Technology tradition and making up their minds to which of the numerous sports and activities they would devote their spare time.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, the deans of the schools, and various members of the faculty spoke at a convocation of the freshman class Saturday afternoon. Obie Denison, perennial interpreter of Technology's song lore to the incoming class, added much to the camp's entertainment.

Two new buildings now under construction and scheduled for completion this fall, are changing the appearance of the Tech campus —necessitating rearranging of the Institute's parking facilities and removal of the board running track to a new location north of the swimming pool building.

Uppermost in the minds of the wearers of the cardinal and gray ties this morning was a typically collegiate question: "Wonder how I'll hit that Friday morning quiz?"

Shriners' Affair to Be One of World's Best

This week at Boston Garden the Wallendas high-wire performing troupe will show their daring. They will appear with the Hamid-Morton circus which opens this evening for a week, under the sponsorship of Aleppo Temple at the Mystic Shrine.

Ban on Maine Woods to Rise With Rainfall

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 29—Gov. Sumner Sewall has given assurance that enforcement of his proclamation restricting the use of the Maine woods will be lifted immediately when much needed rains relieve the dangerously dry conditions. Maine never has been more in need of heavy rains. A new outbreak of fires in the southern part of the State caused week-end alarm and there were reports of serious fires northward. Not only to relieve the danger from forest fires but also to replenish water supplies in lakes, rivers, reservoirs, and wells are rains greatly needed.

New State Police Quarters

Maine State Police, long lacking in adequate headquarters, are proud of their new office building in Augusta.

Built at a cost of $38,000 the two-story brick building houses equipment worth $12,000, and for the first time provides well lighted, well proportioned and planned rooms for the fast-growing Identification Bureau in charge of Lieut. Leon Shepard; also excellent office facilities for the chief, deputy chief, captains and radio technicians who have charge of the new two-way radio system. The Identification Bureau formerly was cramped into unsatisfactory rooms in the State House annex, and other headquarters were maintained at the Augusta airport. The new building is some distance from the Capitol.

Liquor Board Action

The Executive Council, Wednesday, will be asked to confirm a new State Liquor Commission comprising Stephen F. Leo (R), Temporary Chairman; Edward J. Quinn (R), prominent Legionnaire, and Harold D. Emery (D), former candidate for Congress in the First District. Their names were posted by Governor Sewall.

Mr. Leo, a young man, is the Governor's private secretary. It is understood his appointment would be temporary, and that he would function only while the new Commission is getting established. It is pointed out his presence would give the Governor a close touch with the situation in which he has displayed so much interest. With a gubernatorial campaign in view, it is not considered likely the Governor would care to dispense permanently with the services of his private secretary. Who eventually may become Chairman is not known. It has been intimated, however, that Governor Sewall, should he care to impress the "dry" forces further that charges of politics in connection with the liquor Commission are idle rumor without foundation, could do worse than nominate the Rev. Frederick Smith, head of the Maine Civic League, for the position. The Rev. Mr. Smith is a militant leader of the "dry" forces in Maine. He has evidenced a great interest in the liquor situation. Meanwhile, there is the matter of confirmation of the new Commission. There have been indications that some of the Councilors may raise objections.

Seymour Sees World Union After Victory

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29 (AP)—Charles Seymour, President of Yale, calling upon America to contribute "whatever is necessary" to insure victory over the Axis powers, forecast yesterday "a world community, of one sort or another," at the close of the present European war.

"Nothing is more clear," the University head said in his matriculation sermon, "than that the days of national self-sufficiency have passed."

"Whatever the outcome of this present war no single nation, not we ourselves, can stand alone, free, secure, prosperous. We are each of us vitally interested in each other. A world community of one sort or another, there will be."

Dr. Seymour said that whatever the course of strategy chosen by this Nation "our leaders may be sure that we will pursue it to the end, provided that end is the overthrow of the power that threatens us."

"Undeclared war or open war, convoys, air and naval squadrons in foreign waters—I do not know whether or where or when the strategy of victory would call them. One thing is clear: whatever is necessary to victory must be given."

He held that defeatists and isolationists brought solace to the Nazi cause, and asserted that "in each of the subjugated nations the ground was prepared for Hitler by well-intentioned citizens who would not face the facts."

New Hampshire Apple Harvest

Under special arrangements between orchard operators, the State Employment Service, and the New Hampshire Department of Education, many New Hampshire high school boys are engaged in the harvesting of the State's 1941 apple crop. Prompted by the shortage of labor in the rural areas of the State, educational and agricultural authorities got together and worked out the plan whereby high school boys wishing employment harvesting apples and considered capable of making up their school work by their instructors might have such work. The orchardists make their needs known to the State Employment Service, which has the registration of the boys wishing such employment.

Salvation Army Presses Drive To Pass the Goal of $200,000

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Army needs $200,000. This time, though, it's not Uncle Sam's soldiers. It's another army—an army that's always mobilized, always in service, always "on the firing line"—the Salvation Army.

Its annual drive for maintenance funds is in full swing now in every hamlet and town of Greater Boston. Vigilant workers press toward the $200,000 mark, which they hope to reach by Oct. 3.

Unemployed have flocked to Boston from many sections of the country seeking work in defense industries. The Palace Lodge, at Washington and East Brookline Streets, the Army's refuge for homeless men, where they may get a room for 25 or 35 cents, is filled to capacity. Last year it accommodated 96,534 men.

The same condition prevails at the Staniford Street Day Nursery, according to Salvation Army officials. Here working mothers may leave their children during the day in the competent hands of Adjutant Gertrude Atkinson and her attendants.

She reports that the limited quarters of the Nursery are in about the same state as the old woman's shoe in which she lived with so many children she didn't know what to do. Every day applications come in that she cannot accept, she says, because of space limitations. There are 31 children from 3 years to 7, representing 23 West End families, who are being cared for daily while their mothers or widowed fathers are at work.

Supported by these funds are the Salvation Army's Transient Relief Department, the Wonderland Fresh Air Camp, Evangeline Booth Home and Hospital, Men's Social Service, and the many other services of the Army including its Thanksgiving and Christmas Dinners for those unable to afford their own.

Extension Courses Cover Wide Range

Twenty-nine university extension courses are getting under way this week and next at Harvard and Boston University, the joint Commission on Extension Courses has announced.

Priced at $2.50 or $5, the 29 courses cover politics, international relations, history, natural sciences, arts, and languages. Faculty men and women from Harvard, Tufts, Simmons, B. U., and Wellesley are in charge.

The program, now in its thirty-first year, carries credit toward the degree of adjunct in arts at Harvard University. Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the Commission, Wadsworth House, Harvard.

Search for Lost Child In N. H. Forest Pressed

CONWAY, N. H., Sept. 29 (AP)—A concerted search was pressed today for five-year-old Pamela Hollingworth, who disappeared while on a Sunday picnic in the timbered foothills of White Ledge State Park near here.

State troopers, foresters and other officers reported no trace being found in a hunt that extended through the night after the child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hollingworth, missed her about 2 p. m.

From Pulpits of Boston

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

Dean Edward Jan van Etten, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul:

Ministering angels are with us now in this world struggle for liberty. No matter what may happen, no matter what may be the external conditions, our eyes must be kept open by Elisha's faith when he said to the messenger who reported the enemy had compassed the city about with horses and chariots: "Fear not; for they that be with us are more than they that be with them. . . ."

We must learn what is beyond our physical capacity of seeing and hearing. Faith and understanding of the heart only can pierce the veil of what people call the mysteries of life, that we may see the invisible, spiritual angels.

The Rev. Dr. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church:

The vivid phrase, "V for Victory," applies not only to the field of military conquest, but it should be the rallying cry of every individual soul. The power of this slogan comes from the fact that it focuses our attention upon the positive possibilities instead of the negative images of frustration and defeat. Religion assures the individual that he was born to victory, the spiritual victory that in its very truth overcomes the world. . . .

A large part of the constructive ministry of Jesus consisted in revealing to ordinary people their latent capacity for extraordinary achievement. . . .

Instead of identifying ourselves with fearful, negative images of our liabilities, we should concentrate upon the eternal truth that our true nature is the highest we can become.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, at Trinity Church:

We must strive for a better understanding of and a greater loyalty to our institutions and ideals. . . .

It is obvious that hard days are ahead, and it will take all the wisdom, courage, patience, and faith that we possess or can acquire to meet the problems which confront us. We are not immune to the new ideologies and currents of world thought. Our greatness as a Nation is due to the men and women who have put the public good ahead of private gain. We must continue to furnish the Nation with that type of leadership.

The Rev. Dr. Whitney Hale, at Church of the Advent:

Most of us Christians are like the man who had plenty of money in the bank but imagined he could neither feed himself nor help anyone else.

Westminster Taken Over By Insurance Co.

Already of growing importance as an insurance center, Boston's Back Bay is to witness establishments of one more big insurance office building when the venerable Hotel Westminster, center of a long and colorful history, is closed and renovated for office use of the nearby John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, it was learned today.

Development of the district as an insurance center was given dramatic impetus with construction of the new $2,500,000 skyscraper on Boylston Street for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Earlier, the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company had established new headquarters at 175 Berkeley Street, near Police Headquarters.

Long owned by the Hancock Company, the ornate old Hotel Westminster is needed for office expansion, according to Guy W. Cox, President of the Company.

Most dramatic chapter in the Hotel's long history—it was built in 1889—was the involved legal controversy over its height. While it was being constructed the City passed an ordinance that no building in the Copley Square area should be more than 90 feet high. As result, the owners had to tear off the top floor of the new Hotel, which was to have been something over 100 feet high. Subsequently they sued the City for damages, and after seven years of tangle controversy, were awarded $355,727 by the Supreme Judicial Court.

Ossipee 'Mystery' Melting Glacier?

After all these years, the mystery of Mystery Pond at Ossipee, New Hampshire, may soon be solved. It is this pond that has attracted considerable fame for having waters that are warmer in the winter than in the summer. Vincent Palmer, a submarine expert of the Beebe Underwater Expeditions, has been making trips down into the waters of the pond to compile information. It has been found that at 20 feet below the surface of the pond the water temperature in the summer runs 39 degrees, whereas at the same depth and locations in the winter the temperature runs five degrees warmer. Mystery Pond is believed to be a glacier hole with a huge ice deposit under its bottom. Mr. Palmer suggests that it may be that during the summer the earth warms enough to melt the ice thus causing the glacier waters released through underground fissures to cool the pond.

Cotton Men Meet In Boston Soon

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will hold its eighty-seventh annual meeting at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, on Thursday, Oct. 9. Many new problems established for the mills by the defense program will dominate the program. Speakers will include Government representatives concerned with these problems, and other experts on such matters as taxes and price control.

Wait Till Children Know This: 'Lone Ranger' Coming in Circus

Tonight the Hamid-Morton three-ring circus, under the sponsorship of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, will open a week's engagement at Boston Garden, and one of the headlined events of the amusement world will be seen in Boston for the first time.

The "Lone Ranger" who arrived in Boston recently will be present in person at each performance, of which there will be 10, four matinee and six night performances during the week.

Headlined also on the bill will be the Wallendas, the high wire performers who do daring stunts 80 feet above the arena surface with no net underneath; the Great Fussner, spiral and globe artist with his Tower of Fire; the Christy elephants, highly trained pachyderms of huge proportions; the Captain Harold Liberty Horses, Mlle. Estelle and her ponies and dogs, the famous Ortons from far-off Holland, Conchita and her "iron jaw" features, Captain George's Pony Circus, the Jim Wong Troupe of Chinese acrobats, the Flying Wards, Silver Johnson and his Funny Ford, Herb Taylor, clown de luxe, and others.

The Shriners have each pledged themselves to take at least 10 children to the circus and give them in this way an unlimited opportunity of seeing a big-time circus.

Matinees will be given Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons. Tomorrow night Potentate Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., will lead the Shriners' uniformed ranks into the Garden and will personally open the big show. All Shrine uniformed groups will be on hand each evening with the famous Shrine band of Aleppo Temple leading the Grand Entry opening spectacle.

Many groups of charitable organizations and boys and girls from institutions will be guests of the management during the week, and proceeds from this big circus will be devoted, as is usual in Shrine events, to the care of underprivileged and orphaned children of the Boston territory.

The Hamid-Morton circus is the largest solely indoor circus in the world and is presented on two stages. The music for the circus will be furnished by the Madison Square Garden Band with Señor José Basile conducting.

War Department Contracts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—New contracts announced by the War Department include:

Brindis Tanning Co., Haverhill, Mass., 250,000 pairs canvas leggings, $183,437.

Owens Shoe Co., Salem, Mass., 200,000 pairs canvas leggings, $146,750.

Rumley Corporation, Lynn, Mass., 50,00 pairs canvas leggings, $36,687.

Taylor and Fenn Co., Hartford, Conn., vertical milling machines, $82,560.

Mattatuck Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., set-back pins, $13,350.

A. B. and J. Rathbone, Palmer, Mass., cold drawn steel, $6,109.

Western Cartridge Co., Winchester Repeating Arms Company division, New Haven, Conn., shotguns, $130,587.

Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., gauges, $11,595.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Pratt and Whitney division, West Hartford, Conn., parts for gauges, $12,875; drill points, $3,250.

Lloyd and Arms, Philadelphia, Pa. (for manufacture at Handey Machine Co., Torrington, Conn.), lathes, $4,548.

Stamford Rolling Mills Co., Springdale, Conn., cartridge brass discs, $70,883.

American Brass Co., American metal hose branch, Waterbury, Conn., flexible conduit, $58,511.

John McCourt Company and John P. Condon Corp., Boston, paving roads and coal storage area, Windsor Locks Airfield, Conn., $28,000.

Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury, Conn., web strap buckles, $27,468.

United Elastic Corp., Easthampton, Mass. for manufacture at Easthampton, Littleton, Mass., and West Haven, Conn.), cotton webbing, $119,319.

Everlastik, Inc., Chelsea, Mass., elastic webbing, $31,615.

Greenfield Tap and Die Corp., Greenfield, Mass., gages, $19,327.

Babcock and Wilcox Co., Bosthe War Department:
Ga.), bricks, $15,630.

Details, including the delivery dates, were not disclosed.

Police Hunt Slayers Of Danvers Woman

Police of Lexington, Ky., are scouring the countryside today for the bandits responsible for the slaying yesterday of Miss Marion Miley, a native of Danvers, Mass., and nationally known golf titlist, and the serious wounding of her mother, Mrs. Fred Miley.

The women were held up by two masked thieves at 4 a. m. Sunday morning at the apartment of Mrs. Miley at the Lexington Country Club, of which she is manager. After demanding to know the whereabouts of the receipts from Saturday night's dance, the thieves fired upon the club manager, and shot Miss Miley, who had rushed to her mother's aid.

They escaped with $135. Mrs. Miley, although badly wounded, managed to make her way to a nearby sanatorium, where she told of the attack and robbery.

Miss Miley, winner of many golf titles and twice in the semifinals of the women's national golf championship, is the daughter of Fred Miley, professional golfer who was well known in Massachusetts some years ago for his successful efforts to promote the sport on the North Shore. He is now associated with the Hamilton Country Club in Cincinnati.

New Church Unity Group in Quincy

A new organization to be known as the Quincy Council of Churches has been formed to "exemplify locally the growing world-wide Christianity, strengthen the work of every church, and enable the churches as a body to fulfill their true functions in the City by promoting religious, moral and social welfare."

The organization, which is the culmination of a movement begun two years ago, comprises 14 of the 28 Protestant churches in Quincy and the Salvation Army as charter members. Other churches are welcome to join.

The President, the Rev. Stuart C. Haskins of the Wollaston Congregational Church, said today that the new Council would enable the churches to "see together" and "feel together" and "act together." Each church in the council is represented by a group of four delegates, including the minister and a layman, a laywoman, and one young person.

N. H. House Issue To Go to the Voters

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29 (AP)—The New Hampshire House of Representatives will become the second largest legislative body in the world for at least one session, next only to the House of Commons.

Action of a constitutional convention convened to decrease the membership from 423 resulted yesterday in the probability of a 443-member house for the 1942-43 session at least.

The convention voted to set the membership at between 375 and 400 yesterday and today at its closing session voted to put the proposal to a referendum at the 1942 fall election—too late to make it effective for 1942-43.

Because of the recent census, the membership under the existing law will increase to 443 representatives for New Hampshire's less than 500,000 population.

Ten Villages Recaptured In Soviet Counterattack

By the Associated Press

Monday, Sept. 29

Soviet dispatches reported today that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's armies on the Central front had recaptured 10 more villages in a counteroffensive drive from Yelnya to Smolensk. Further to the south Soviet troops were said to have hurled the Germans from three lines of trenches and crossed the Desna River, thus advancing on a six-mile front.

The Nazi version of the war was highlighted by the claim that three Soviet divisions were outflanked and destroyed by German and Italian troops in a fight northeast of the city of Dnieperopetrovsk, southwest of Kharkov.

Little was reported from Moscow of the fighting in this sector, although two Rumanian infantry brigades, presumably participating in the seige of Odessa—were reported by the Russians to have been routed.

Rumanians Captured

Russian dispatches said 300 Rumanian officers and men and quantities of war materials—including 47 pieces of artillery—were captured. Rumanian fatilities were said to total 2,500 and the battle still progressing.

Persistent Russian counterattacks were reported by the Russians on the approaches to Leningrad.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, said the Germans repeatedly tried to mine the Black Sea from the air in order to bottle up the Red Navy's Southern Fleet but that minesweepers were keeping shipping lanes clear and warships were operating constantly.

German Cruiser Sunk

The early-morning Soviet communiqué announced that Russian coastal and ship batteries sank a German cruiser and destroyer and damaged two other destroyers in the Baltic Sea.

It added that the Red Fleet sank two transports of 8,000 and 5,000 tons in Arctic waters and that a tanker of 6,000 tons was sent to the bottom of the Black Sea.

The Red Army also was said to have hurled the Germans from three lines of trenches and to have crossed the Desna River in an advance on a six-mile front.

Advices reaching London said that German planes were violently blasting railroads and highways on the Crimea peninsula, key to control of Black Sea waters, but that Nazi troops were making little if any progress in attempts to cross the four-mile-wide Perekop Isthmus.

Behind this gateway to the Crimea, the Russians were declared to be holding stoutly, wiping out German parachute troops and shelling the Germans to a standstill behind a vast trap of minefields at the Isthmus bottleneck.

Nazi Claims

Hitler's High Command, silent on the Crimea operations, announced that the three Soviet divisions which it said were outflanked and destroyed by German and Italian troops northeast of Dnieprepetrovsk, were caught in swampy territory.

The Nazi communiqué added that according to reports thus far received 13,000 prisoners were taken.

The High Command also reported that strong formations of the German Air Force attacked railways in the Donets Basin and in the Moscow area with good results.

The communiqué, issued from the headquarters of Hitler, said the German bombers also scored hits on a Soviet cruiser around Kronstadt, the Soviet naval base guarding Leningrad's sea approaches.

Bombers also attacked "military installations in Leningrad and Moscow" last night, the communiqué added.

DNB said new German operations were in progress on the Eastern Front after completion of the encirclement battle of Kiev, and semi-official quarters indicated the German advance in the Ukraine was not slowed down despite the intensity of the Kiev struggle.

In Bucharest, Rumania, Gen. Virgil Economu of the Rumanian Army said German attacks aimed at Kharkov and on the rail center of Bryansk, 250 miles northwest of Kharkov, already were "in progress." He described Kharkov and the whole Donets Basin and Don region as "directly threatened."

Laurie Is Elected London Lord Mayor

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Sir John Laurie was elected Lord Mayor of London today.

Sir John was an Alderman and Sheriff in the City of London Administration. His great uncle, Sir Peter Laurie, was Lord Mayor of London in 1831.

Astors Accept Post

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Viscount and Viscountess Astor, the former Nancy Langhorne of Virginia, today accepted an invitation to continue for the third year as Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Plymouth.

An Axis Anniversary

Wide World Radiophoto

Diplomats Mark Three-Power Treaty

Axis diplomats are shown conferring in Berlin on Sept. 27, the first anniversary of the signing of the Three Power Treaty between Germany, Italy and Japan. Left to right: German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri, who is facing the Japanese Ambassador; Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, and Hungarian Minister Doeme Sytojay, at the extreme right.

Nazi Envoy Hails Japan's Support For Axis Treaty

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (AP)—The German Ambassador to Tokyo, Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, declared today he was struck by "the warm feeling" of the Japanese for the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo accord expressed by "so many gatherings of organizations," messages and editorials.

He spoke at a luncheon given by the Italian Ambassador, Mario Indelli, and himself in return for Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda's Saturday luncheon on the anniversary of Tokyo's entrance into the Alliance.

All members of the Cabinet except Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye attended the function.

The Foreign Minister, replying, stressed the "numbers of difficulties" confronting the signatories and declared co-operation would achieve the goal, which he defined as "a new world order based on justice and maintenance of eternal peace in the world."

Iran Rushes More Troops To Crush Kurdish Revolt

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 29 (AP)—Kurdish sharp-shooters hidden above mountain trails in the mutinous Province of Kurdistan repulsed small Iranian Army patrols Sept. 27, according to advices from the vest pocket war front.

Meanwhile motorized batteries of heavy German-made artillery speeded westward from Teheran to blast the strongholds of the "Free Kurd State."

Brand new 155-millimeter guns which never had been in action—guns that remained silent during the Russian and British invasion of Iran—rolled out of this capital this morning with a column of large troop trucks, bound for Kermanshah, there to strengthen Gen. Hassan Moghadam's regiment for an offensive against thousands of Kurdish guerrillas.

The Kurd revolt is taking place in the no-man's-land between the British and Russian armies of occupation and is reported to be led by the wily Sayyad Mahmuz, a nationalistic agitator, who was imprisoned several years ago at Baghdad by the British-Iraqi Security Police and recently escaped to Iran.

He is said to be preaching a war of independence among the tribes of his race which people a region along Iran's border with Iraq.

The challenge flared as a sequel to the flight of the ousted Shah, Reza Pahlevi, and his replacement by his son, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, under British-Russian influence.

From the south came reports from foreign sources of another flare-up.

There Naser Khan, chief of the Kashgai tribe, was said to have armed thousands of nomads and seized control of the single highway between the important Persian Gulf port of Bushire and Shiraz, once proudest city of old Persia. The Kashgai chief was said to be attempting to organize Nation-wide resistance to occupation of Iran territory by British or Russian troops.

The new Government at Teheran ordered the Chief's arrest.

Reports circulated through the capital that the Government had appointed Hossein Ala, former Minister of Commerce, as Iran's new Minister to the United States, and Hassan Taghi-Zadehi, former Professor of Languages at Oxford University, new Minister to London.

Italian Refugees

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 28 (Delayed) (AP)—A trainload of 400 Italian refugees arrived today from Iran, definitely more cheerful than a similar group of Germans who preceded them by 24 hours with a story of being roughly handled by the Russians.

After a brief pause in Turkey the Axis nationals, ousted summarily from British and Russian occupied Iran, will continue on to their homelands.

The Germans said they were halted every few hours during their journey from Teheran to the Turkish border, and alleged that their baggage was rifled, and their jewelry taken.

Nazi Charge

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—Charges that about 470 German women and children who had been assured of safe conduct from Teheran to the Turkish border were virtually stripped by Russian woman soldiers, all their possessions including trinkets and wedding rings taken and the baggage of the German diplomatic mission robbed, were made by Berlin spokesmen.

Italians Feel Tighter Grip As War Restrictions Close In

ROME, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Italian Government has announced a far-reaching series of measures designed to streamline the country's war effort, including bread rationing, increases in taxes, curbs on inflation, decentralization of industry and the weeding out of lukewarm Fascists from public office.

These measures revised and reinforced previous decrees intended to discourage Italians from investing their cash in property or industrial securities rather than in the government bonds with which Italy is paying for the war. Their aim is partly also to prevent an inflationary flight from the lira.

The Cabinet, after hearing Il Duce himself report that the 1941 grain harvest "does not cover the needs of the population," announced Sept. 27 that bread rationing would begin Oct. 1. Cards already have been distributed.

The basic daily ration was set at 200 grams (about 6½ ounces). Workers are allowed 300 grams (10 ounces) and heavy workers 400 grams (13 ounces).

Adulterants Are Common

Pure white flour long has been unavailable in Italy, and bread has been adulterated with lower grade ingredients, in steps taken to stave off rationing. Spaghetti, a mainstay in Italian diet, has been rationed for many months. It likewise has been adulterated.

The grain harvest, a communiqué said, "is very deficient as compared to last year's while the needs for the armed forces and the occupied territories have increased."

Italy, it was said, must send food to the occupied territories in the Balkans, particularly Greece.

It was announced a week ago that Oct. 1 also would bring rationing of shoes and clothing. Authorities declared that heating of buildings would start ten days later this winter, beginning Dec. 1 in Northern Italy, Dec. 10 in Central Italy and Dec. 20 in Southern Italy, with furnaces to be fired only seven hours a day. In Rome, where heating begins Dec. 10, it began last year on Dec. 1 and lasted for 100 days, to March 10.

The Cabinet further passed a measure providing for representatives of the Government, the Fascist Party and public institutions to watch over the operations of private concerns to see that they are "effectively carried out." These "delegates" are to serve without pay and have no place on the boards or in the management of firms.

New Financial Measures

The financial measures adopted provide:

All private deals in real estate are declared null and void unless registered and tax-paid within 60 days. This would nullify transfers of property made to evade a 60 per cent tax on the profits from such sales.

A uniform 20 per cent tax on profits from the sale of business securities on the stock exchanges substituted for a previous variable scale running up to 50 per cent, with a new brokers' surtax of 4 per cent to be paid by the buyer. A 60 per cent tax on profits from real estate companies not quoted on the stock exchange remains unchanged.

Holders of shares of private companies must be registered to prevent evasion of a 20 per cent tax on their profits. A communiqué said that this also would permit a closer check on stock market operations which "with an unreasonable and sudden price fluctuation disturb the tranquillity of economic circles and the serenity of labor."

Government bonds and the obligations of public and private institutions are exempted from all these provisions.

Industrial decentralization was provided for in another law calling for distribution of factories in zones of new hydro-electric plants in Central and Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

This measure was adopted partially for military security, a communiqué said, presumably to protect the factories against air raids, but also to promote industrial development of the central and southern provinces and the islands.

Fascist Shake-Up In Italy Hinted

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Criticisms appearing in leading Italian newspapers indicate a purge of Fascist officials may be in the offing, informed London circles said yesterday.

These quarters held the view that the critical articles were instigated by the Germans with the object of tightening the Nazi grip on the internal administration of Italy.

Organized Italian resistance to German inroads are "extremely unlikely," the London sources said, but they forecast some advantage would accrue to the Allies in the event the Nazis move to win full control of the Fascist machinery.

"Overly optimistic interpretations of Italy's growing discontent with her war position should be avoided," one informed Londoner said.

Dutch Papers Closed By Paper Shortage

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—Fifty-three of the Netherlands' 140 daily newspapers must cease publication Oct. 1 because of a paper shortage, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in the Netherlands reported yesterday.

Only 130 of 600 other papers which had editions several times a week will be allowed to continue publication, and the number of magazines will be reduced sharply.

Pétain's Scheme of Autocracy Takes Shape

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, Unoccupied France, Sept. 29—The autocratic state which Marshal Philippe Pétain is endeavoring to construct in France is beginning to take shape as he announced during his latest tour of the provinces. Speaking in Savoy recently, he said that the new constitution would soon be finished.

The main outline of the new state structure which will be called to withstand the inevitable shocks of the next few years has become known, although there have been no official releases on the subject.

France will be an autocracy with all powers concentrated in the Chief of State—Marshal Pétain—except for what authority he delegates to the Governors of provinces.

The system is one that is specially adapted to the Marshal's temperament as he listens to all opinion on any questions but then makes up his own mind and acts accordingly.

Some Prerogatives Kept

In setting up this particular form of authoritarian state, Marshal Pétain has borrowed heavily from the ancient royal prerogatives and from modern dictatorship.

The Governors, the chief executive officers who will exercise power locally, will resemble provincial governors of France before the Revolution, but they will also have some of the attributes of the Nazi gauleiters who have proved so useful to Hitler.

They are to help shape the Government policies through their knowledge of local conditions. Success of this new administrative system will depend on the ability of the provincial governors. In picking them the Marshal has said that he wants men capable of assuming authority and who will not dodge responsibility.

A Consultative Parliament

The new Parliament will be purely consultative and will consist of two chambers. The most important will be the "Chamber of 200" composed of 100 representatives of the corporations and the provinces and 100 permanent members, appointed by the Marshal from all walks in life.

The second consultative group will be composed of 300 members representing all branches of activity, including the liberal professions, the Legion of War Veterans, and that peculiarly French institution designated as "the family," comprising all the groups working for an increased population, including child welfare, aid for large families, and similar factors.

The new state form is coming into existence at a moment of greatest internal tension since the armistice, caused by the assassination of German officers and soldiers in Occupied France and the attendant reprisals.

Vigorous Action Required

With the Germans shooting hostages, and Paris living under a curfew law, the Vichy government has had to act vigorously to maintain its authority and not be outdistanced by the occupying forces.

The extraordinary state tribunals, established by the Nazis in occupied territory when the assassination of German soldiers began, went into immediate action.

The new Paris tribunal has ordered the execution of three Communists and sentenced 20 more to severe prison sentence. After shooting hostages in batches of 10 and 12, the Germans have threatened still heavier retaliations if the assassinations do not cease. They have called attention to the ease with which the assassins have made their escape even in crowded subway stations, the failure of witnesses to come forward to identify them, and the inability of the French police to run the culprits down.

Marshal Pétain has called upon the people of Occupied France to endure the occupation patiently and has denounced the assassins as foreign agents. After that, for several days there were no further attacks.

The Government is seeking to prevent recurrences which would give the German authorities occasion for further reprisals. But word continues of instances of sabotage with execution of "communists" in reprisal.

Meanwhile ever since the terrorist acts began there has been a steady exodus from Paris and many have been arrested attempting to cross the line of demarcation to Unoccupied France.

British Envoy Stays in Japan; Canberra Envoy at Singapore

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (AP)—The British Embassy said today that the departure of Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie from Yokohama for a vacation trip to the United States has been delayed "for the time being."

The Embassy announcement came as suddenly as its early disclosure that Sir Robert had gone to the Japanese port after canceling all pending engagements here.

No reason was given, but transportation difficulties might be a factor since the Ambassador barely would be able to reach Shanghai in time for the sailing of the American liner President Coolidge.

The Ambassador had said that his plans had "no political significance."

Sir Robert said that it was his first leave in four years. San Francisco was his immediate destination in the United States. His departure from Tokyo was made known only a few hours before he reached the railway station. Pending engagements had been canceled on account of the hurried packing at the Embassy.

Tit-for-Tat Moves

The British Empire would be left without an Ambassador or Minister in Japan if Sir Robert left. The Australian Minister, Sir John Greig Latham, left last week for Singapore.

The United States Embassy at Tokyo, to dispell rumors regarding the American Envoy, Joseph C. Grew, said that he had no intention of taking leave at present.

The British Ambassador's unexpected departure gave a more ominous tinge, however, to increasing tit-for-tat moves between the Japanese and British Empires.

Close Examination Made

One of the most recent instances of this was the rigid examination on Sept. 25 by Japanese customs officials on the Yokohama dockside of more than 300 British who were leaving Japan.

Japanese sources said that the examination, which included stripping the Britons and minute examination of their clothing and baggage, was in retaliation for severe regulations applied to Japanese leaving Hong Kong and other British ports.

Now the policy of retaliation seemed to have reached the diplomatic field. The Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, has been absent from his London post for several months with no indication yet from the Tokyo Government whether he will return to London, retire, or be replaced by another envoy.

Gas Shortages Curbs Traffic In Ontario Districts

TORONTO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Toronto and many sections of Western and Eastern Ontario felt the pinch of gasoline shortage during the week-end.

"Out of gas" and "today's quota filled" signs were posted outside many stations long before Saturday's 7 p. m. deadline.

Many stations sold limited quantities to regular customers and United States visitors only, conserving their supply until new orders may be placed on Oct. 1.

Traffic authorities in Western Ontario reported light highway traffic.

Pipeline Plans

OTTAWA, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Montreal Pipeline Co., Ltd., has deposited with Works Minister P. J. A. Cardin the plans for five crude oil pipeline crossings to be constructed in the Yamaska, Richelieu, and Missisquoi Rivers, in Quebec, it was disclosed in the Canada Gazette.

A month from now, the company, which is building a pipeline from Portland, Maine, to the outskirts of Montreal, will apply for approval of the sites and plans, the Gazette said. Earlier the company submitted plans for a St. Lawrence River crossing.

British Report Convoy Safe Despite Axis Air Attacks

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—An important convoy was put through the Central Mediterranean despite continuous attacks by "the enemy air force," the Admiralty announced today.

The Admiralty said the convoy reached its destination although one merchant ship was damaged and had to be sunk by British forces. There were no casualties on that ship, however, the announcement said.

An escorting warship was reported damaged but the Admiralty said her fighting efficiency was not impaired.

[Rome said Italian torpedo planes sank three British cruisers and at least three merchantmen in the attack on the Mediterranean convoy. The Italian version said Italian planes attacked the convoy sailing eastward from Gibraltar Sept. 27, keeping up the attack on it despite heavy sky fighting in which six British planes were downed and eight Italian planes were lost.

A special Italian communiqué added that a battleship, another "large undetermined unit," six smaller units, and a destroyer, were also damaged in the attack.]

RAF Bombs Italy

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—British bombers attacked Genoa, Turin and other points in Northern Italy last night, setting large fires at Genoa, and also raided Frankfort and other targets in Western Germany, the Air Ministry announced today.

At Genoa, its communiqué said, and large fires were started along the waterfront.

From these widespread bomber bombs burst in industrial areas command raids five planes are missing, it said, and from a coastal command raid on oil depots and refineries along the occupied French coast at St. Nazaire two bombers have not returned to their bases.

The Ministry quoted one pilot as saying that the fumes of burning oil and chemicals reached even to the raiders' flying height and that the refinery blaze could be seen 50 miles away.

Rome admitted that the British Air Force launched the biggest offensive of the war against Italy during the night, bombing four cities on the Italian mainland and four in Sicily as well as blasting at the Island of Rhodes and the North African coast.

Italy's Sea Losses

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 29 (AP)—September was Italy's blackest month at sea since the battle of Cape Matapan last March, with 29 troop and supply ships, totaling 250,000 tons, sunk, 30 others damaged badly, and the flow of Axis reinforcements across the Mediterranean to North Africa curtailed sharply, a compilation of British war bulletins shows.

British and Netherlands submarines—sometimes raiding into gunfire range of Italian harbors—and bombers of the Mediterranean Fleet Arm were credited with sinking one and damaging two of every five Italian ships which tried the Mediterranean crossing during the month.

Doxey Wins Primary For Harrison's Seat

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 29 (AP)—An official tabulation gave Representative Wall Doxey 59,556 votes against 58,738 for Representative Ross Collins in their Democratic primary race for the unexpired term of Senator Pat Harrison. Democratic nomination is the equivalent of election to the term, expiring in January, 1943.

New 'Don'ts' for Berlin Jews

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—Privileges of Jews were restricted further today by a decree of the Transport Ministry, which the Berlin newspaper Börsen Zeitung predicted would be followed by more stringent measures—possibly including creation of a ghetto.

The new decree forbids Jews to enter public conveyances of any sort until all other passengers have been accommodated, or to sit down until all non-Jews are accommodated.

Recently all Jews were ordered to wear a large yellow star of David on their clothing as a badge of identification, and the Börsen Zeitung said this measure had reopened the eyes of Germans to "the Jewish question," which, it asserted, "must be solved without sentimentality."

"For a large section of our people," the paper said, "it was a disagreeable surprise to see how many of these unwanted contemporaries still live among us, namely in certain quarters of large cities; how many good houses are occupied by them at a time of home shortage; with what a free and easy way they go about the streets as though they were alone there."

Berlin police, meanwhile, opened a drive against profiteering restaurant owners, closing several establishments permanently on charges of boosting prices.

Fines ranging from 2,000 to 18,000 marks (nominally $800 to $7,000) were imposed.

Italians Surrender In Gondar Region

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—One of the last pockets of Italian resistance in East Africa has been eliminated by the surrender of the 4,000-man Fascist force at Wolchefit in the mountainous Gondar region of Ethiopia.

The Italians acknowledged yesterday that this force, under siege for 164 days, had laid down its arms after running out of food and supplies.

This surrender, the War Office here said, left only between 9,000 and 10,000 Italian-born and native troops still resisting in the Gondar region.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Man Marches On

The Fireside Series takes form again. It is designed to enable schools, colleges, women's groups, forums, and adult education classes to pursue their inquiries in relation to the day's news. It also provides a background for the layman who desires a better understanding of current events. Most households discuss the major questions of the day. Not all members are in agreement. Is this to be deplored? Or, in a democracy, is it to be regarded as a sign of vigor and freedom? To be profitable, discussion should be dispassionate. It should also be informed. With so much at stake, the average person finds it essential to have the broad issues elucidated. This is what the Fireside Series sets out to do. It presents the discussion from the point of view of an adult education group and adds the contribution of authorities.

Chairman: We meet at one of the most critical periods in history. Every continent is involved in war, directly or indirectly. And it is well to remember that continents consist of nations that are made up of you and me. But despite the overshadowing events of the war, there are unmistakable signs of progress over a long range. There have been setbacks in various fields of endeavor—and men will continue to suffer setbacks until they see things aright—but man is going forward. It may be interesting to look into this subject and see how far that advance can be traced in a social, economic, intellectual and spiritual way.

Question: You are speaking then of advances down through the centuries on a wide front?

Answer: Yes. And right now thinking men and women in many lands are looking forward, are making plans and setting up practical machinery for continuing an advance which must be more vigorous than ever if we are to avoid endless wars.

Question: Are not social and other improvements interlocked?

Answer: They are. Social insurance, for instance, is as much economic as it is social. It had its roots back in England and in Germany and ultimately came over to the United States. When it was first proposed it was regarded with extreme skepticism and with an apprehension that it's "prohibitive cost" would ruin the country. The same thing applied to old-age pensions when they were first introduced. Both these things, however, have come to be part of our system. They are indicative of our social and economic progress.

Question: They may be indicative of progress, but isn't it true, that in this richest of all lands a fourth of our families haven't yet reached a decent standard of living?

Answer: It is regrettably true that the situation in America is far from satisfactory. Many families still have inadequate dwellings, meager incomes and narrow outlooks. But that is part of a picture that is generally encouraging.

In the United States more than a third of all families own their own homes.

Question: Yes; but aren't most of these homes burdened by mortgages?

Answer: A mortgage may be a burden but it also enables a man to acquire his own home by paying a little down and giving a mortgage for the balance. The government has reduced interest rates and extended the period of amortization, making it easier for people to own their homes. About half of the American homes are mortgage free. And during 1940 the Federal Housing Administration enabled Americans to start or complete 180,000 new houses.

Question: Isn't it only a "privileged few" who finish college or a university?

Answer: Those who go to college can hardly be called a "privileged few." For instance, 1,450,000 youths are now enrolled in American schools of college rank.

And more important than that is the fact that a far larger proportion of the world's youth now attend school and for a longer period than at any other time.

The first task of practically every home in the whole western world each morning is to send the children off to school. Not fewer than 31,000,000 American children and youth are studying. The contrast between what the world's children were doing a century ago, each morning, and what they are doing now is almost unbelievable.

Question: Wherein is man's spiritual growth to be seen?

Answer: It is to be seen in his broadened vision. The horizons of the world have been flung back. Barriers of space have gone down before the onsweep of the radio and the airplane, and with the spread of education there has been provided a greater opportunity for the people of one nation to understand those of another, even though separated by thousands of miles. It is true the tendency in this direction has been checked by the rise of totalitarianism in Europe, but over a space of several decades the trend can easily be discerned.

Question: Is not the persecution of the Jews and other minorities, for instance, a retrograde sign?

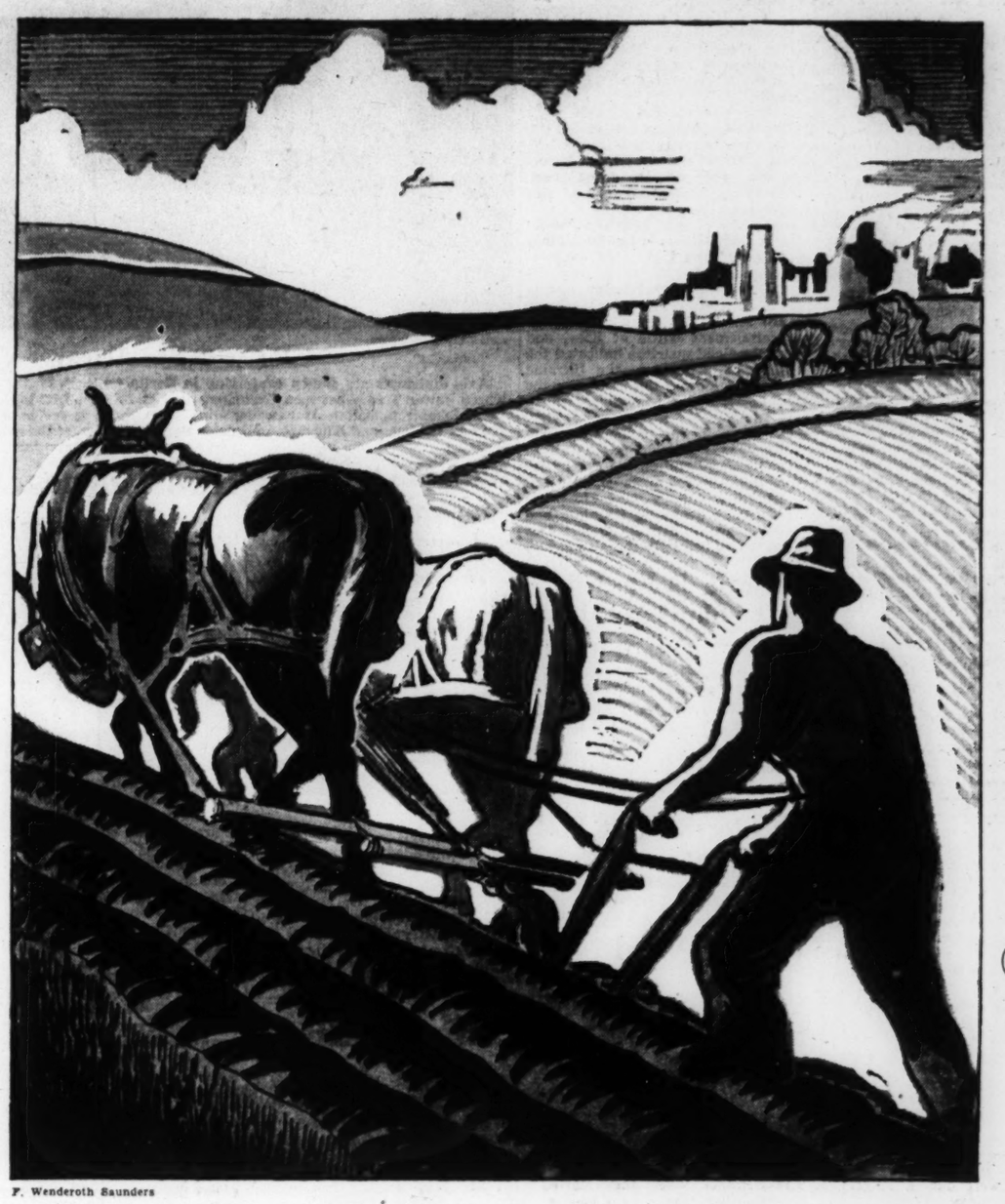
Answer: It is, but while in one part of the globe there has been a recession, as indicated by the very instance you quote, in another there has been a growing tolerance, as shown by the extension of rights to the Negro and the political and other concessions granted to backward races.

Question: What spiritual significance is there in this?

Answer: It signifies an underlying recognition of the brotherhood of man. It places a new accent upon the common man. We do not have to go very far back to note the change. From the beginning of the twentieth century there has been an inclination to turn away from the general as hero and to pay honor to the people who share in the job. In the Champs Elysees, in Whitehall, and in Arlington it is to the "Unknown Soldier" that the people pay homage.

This recognition is a reflection of spiritual growth. It is evidence of the potential unity of mankind, which the passing clouds of the war should not be allowed to obscure.

'Let Not Ambition Mock Their Useful Toil'



F. Wenderoth Saunders

"As we look back over the long vista of history we discover that men have slowly climbed, albeit in zigzags and with many backslidings, out of the sloughs toward the plateaus."

Cut on this line — Fold on this line — Cut on this line — Fold on this line — Cut on this line

Pithy Points in Humanity's Progress

The first English public institution, caring exclusively for dependent children, was opened about 1840. In 1790 the first American, publicly-supported orphan home was opened in North Carolina. By 1930 more than half a million dependent children were publicly cared for in the U. S. Since then the number of children and youth under public care has reached the millions.

Labor Reforms

In most countries of the western world, including most of the U. S., children are not allowed to work in factories. This is

a recent development. Not more than 150 years ago, the cotton mills in parts of England were practically run by pauper children. "These were brought to the mill towns by cart loads."

In 1832, according to an official report, two-fifths of all persons employed in New England factories were between the ages of seven and sixteen. Most worked 12 hours daily.

In 1815 the Dennis Rier family worked as follows at Newburyport, Mass.: "Father for $5 a week; 16 year old son for $2, 13 year old boy for $1.50, 12 year old girl $1.25, 10 year old boy 83 cents, eight year old girl 75 cents. The hours of employment were 12 or 13 daily, except on the Sabbath."

British public opinion was first directed to the evils of child labor in factories in 1794. In 1802 was enacted the first protective legislation, which prohibited the "binding out" of children younger than nine years and restricted actual working hours to twelve daily.

In 1842, the State of Massachusetts, one of the foremost in social legislation, limited the work of children under twelve years of age to twelve hours daily.

Now all the United States but two have adopted a nominal minimum of at least 12 years of age for full time employment in industry.

In most states also, all children are required to attend school until they are sixteen years of age.

* * *

People by the scores and hundreds were being imprisoned in the U. S. for debts as late as 100 years ago. In 1810, eleven hundred and fifty men were held in N. Y. jail for debts under $25 each. What kind of a world would this be, if a father could be thrown in jail for failing to pay a $10 installment on a sewing machine!

* * *

Here is the description of an early prison in Conn. "In wooden pens, built in an old mine, culprits were immured, with their feet made fast to iron bars, their necks chained to beams in the roof. The darkness was intense, the caves reeked with filth."

A noble Englishman, John Howard, began a world-wide prison reform. Now many prisons are educational and correctional institutions.

* * *

Very few jobs are harder than work in mines and steel mills. Many laborers still living can remember when men in both occupations toiled twelve hours daily.

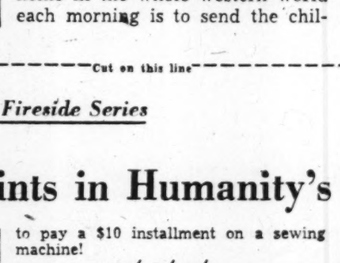
The average working week for all jobs 50 years ago was 60 hours. In 1913 it was 54 hours. Now it is about 42.

As the number of working hours has decreased the real wages have increased.

* * *

Free obligatory primary education for all was first established in the United States in 1852. At the time of the American Revolution a large majority of the Americans were completely illiterate.

Compulsory free education was intro-



duced in England only 65 years ago; in France six years later.

Germany introduced it earlier than the United States.

* * *

Not without a shock Americans recall that as late as 1692 no fewer than 20 men and women were executed in the State of Massachusetts on the charge of witchcraft. That proved to be almost the end of a terror that had obsessed practically all the nations for centuries.

Security Advances

Human security has greatly advanced during recent centuries. In the middle ages fighting was so much the normal state of affairs that men agreed to observe one non-fighting day a week. That is, they took a day off.

During most of the millenniums not only has one state fought against another, but one city against another. It is as though the people who went to bed in Boston or Philadelphia didn't know whether they would be attacked in the night by New York or Washington.

Practically no ancient city was without its walls. Vienna for centuries was surrounded by massive battlements. Now the places where they stood are beautiful boulevards and parks.

For about a thousand years prior to the time of Napoleon most of Europe was broken up into small states. There were "a dozen Italys" and more than a score of Germanys. There were even twenty or more "little Switzerlands." Each miniature state had its own government and its own foreign policy. And not only were they very frequently in conflict but the greater rulers were constantly trying to seize control of them.

Moreover, the ancient wars were often utterly destructive. Whole populations were sold into slavery.

By the time of Napoleon's fall, Europe had reached enough consolidation and harmony to enable peace to become fairly normal. In the course of a century, France fought only one major war, England none on a continental scale, and Germany only two major wars.

Never before did so many men and women enjoy so much peace.

* * *

Recently a baby boy a few hours old, wrapped in an ordinary paper bag, was found deserted in a Boston park. After a park cleaner found the infant it was given every care by a public institution, the sympathy of the city was aroused and more than one family offered to take the little boy into their own homes.

The western world is shocked at the thought of babies being thrown away. But in the most advanced nations of ancient times, it was not only legal but customary for fathers to abandon unwished babies. "A Roman father could abandon his children to exposure, imprison or kill them or sell them for slaves beyond the borders."

In the Athens audiences that heard Aeschylus's plays, listened to Plato's lectures, brought offerings to the goddess Athena in the Parthenon, were many fathers who had thrown their babies away.

* * *

Serfdom was completely abolished in Europe only 80 years ago. A serf was a kind of agricultural slave. He was sold with the land as a heating system is now sold with a house. In some lands a master-owner could kill a slave with complete impunity. Most farm workers in most lands have been serfs most of the time.

The Meaning of History

By R. H. Markham

At such a moment as this, when the news of the day contains so many reports of hatred and cruelty, serious people repeatedly ask about the meaning of the whole human struggle.

Pessimism often seems to seize individuals, and sometimes nations. It becomes especially prevalent during wars.

Mothers didn't raise their boys to be soldiers, but many are soldiers. The products of most mines, fields, and factories are being devoted to destruction. Just now most men and women in the world are working longer hours and more intensely than for years and many are using that energy to make instruments of ruin.

At such a moment, many persons are inclined to ask: "Is our age-long human struggle in vain? Does man just wallow from one bog into another?"

A superficial answer to such a vital question at such a crucial moment would be a provocation. Easy optimism might only add disgust to doubt. We must squarely face the issue.

The first step in seeking a fundamental answer, is to rise from the slough in which we have allowed ourselves to plunge and look at events from some peak high enough to afford a view of all history. Almost all limited and partial views distort truth. A farmer whose home a flood had just washed away, might find it difficult to realize the untold benefits farmers get from water.

Somewhat over two billion of us live in the world, and we are scattered more widely than at the time of the Pharaohs, but in our wants, desires, and fundamental needs, we are much like Abraham's or Menes's children.

Clothes, for example, were always a vital matter. So we may ask: How did people use to dress and how do they dress now? A few people wore just as beautiful and adequate garments 5,000 years ago as we do now. But most men and women then dressed in rags or pieces of hides.

It is true that some homespun garments of Mexican Indians and of Balkan peasants were very attractive and serviceable. But a majority of workers, herdsmen and agriculturists, even in the most advanced lands, wore the drab, ugly, shameful tatters of wretchedness and humiliation. Now nine-tenths of the stockings sold to American women are of silk. A large number of western women dress almost as well as princesses used to.

The matter of food needs only to be suggested. During whole epochs in history, people in many countries have been hungry most of the time. Plain, stark starvation has often been a major population factor. Many people in past generations have lived chiefly on bread—if they were fortunate enough to get even that. It is an established fact that the food regularly wasted by Americans, would have kept millions of people in the past, at their normal level of subsistence.

To realize the improvements in housing one need only compare the fine new little houses on the edges of our large cities with our slums. Then compare our slums with tents, "dug outs," and hovels, where animals and people used to live together. In past centuries, many people were crowded into dwellings much worse than our present wretched slums and very near Abyssinian "tukuls."

Regarding the advance in communications, one may point out that in the past, with the exception of a few individuals from seafaring nations, most people never left their own narrow valleys. More than that, during long epochs most people were actually bound to their cow stalls, their lasts, their oars, or their mines.

For centuries, the Greeks were the world's chief travelers, but during that time most Greeks never went 20 miles from their own homes.

As far as dissemination of news is concerned, most people in the past didn't know what was going on in the world until some conquering horde swept as a flood into their valleys.

If we should compare known history to the hours of a clock, we might say that the labor-saving machines which have been created during the last half hour, have removed yokes, that kept most men bowed during all past history.

Now if we pass to a deeper study, we find that man has steadily moved nearer his rightful position spiritually.

Most men and women were utterly and completely illiterate. It was not considered worth-while to send the ordinary human being to school. Now the world of the printed word has been opened to most men and women in Europe and North America.

Most women in most lands, during most centuries have been the property of men. As such they were treated as the tools and slaves of men. In most of Europe and in most parts of America their position has been radically improved.

A sweeping improvement in our attitude toward the so-called weak has found expression in new social institutions and a new penology.

The status of the worker, in spite of some continuing abuses, has been vastly improved.

Contrary to appearances, the frequency of wars has decreased, and the movement toward international understanding has made great progress. Men have become more secure.

As we look back over the long vista of history we discover that men have slowly climbed, albeit in zigzags and with many backslidings, out of the sloughs toward the plateaus.

We must not seek "escape" in this fact. We must find faith in it and courage and ground for a high resolve to help men move out of the present slough toward the heights again.

Savants Adopt Charter To Insure Lasting Peace

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29—"A charter of scientific principles" was approved at the final session of the conference of the British Association for the Advancement of Science which was intended as a basis for the formulation of a new policy for the application of natural science. The new policy would insure a complete and permanent reversal of the present world situation in which man's inventive genius is being used largely for evil and destructive ends.

The charter was based upon what the conferences found to be two vital needs of humanity for planning a brighter future. The first is to find practical means of giving natural scientists a full share in government. The second is to educate the public in natural scientific progress so that planning can be based directly on genuine needs. To the lay observer, the seven-point charter may appear disappointing as a mere reassertion of the already widely voiced thesis that mankind's progress, and even survival, depend on knowledge and the freedom to acquire and dispense that knowledge.

But a majority of those who have been attending the conference have been encouraged by the great weight of evidence that natural scientists the world over are not going to be modest this time in waiting for an invitation from statesmen for seats on the post-war reconstruction platform.

Smuts Discloses Aims

They are busy now striving to get their seats reserved.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and Past President of the Association, in a message to the conference recorded from Cape Town, defined the present-day aim of natural science as "not only an ever new discovery of truth, but also the promotion of social welfare and the building of a great society of free peoples."

Mr. H. G. Wells, an outstanding speaker at the final session and recognized through his writings as one of the greatest popularizers of natural science, issued a grave warning of what would happen to "homo sapiens" if the "world mind" was not co-ordinated.

But Mr. Wells also voiced confidence in mankind's ability to meet the situation. His confidence is based on man's ability to learn through the spoken and written word. He called for a simple program:

1. A world language (probably simplified English with spelling reformed).
2. Federal control of the air and of the material of international transport.
3. Federal conservation of world resources.
4. A declaration of human rights insuring for every man a fair participation in these resources.

Service to Democracy

The British Association, by holding this conference in the midst of war and by gathering together many of the world's foremost natural scientists and statesmen freely to express their aims for future civilization, is regarded as having done probably its greatest service to the democratic cause. Democratic ideals have been recorded with unprecedented frankness and sincerity; the Nazi so-called new order has been exposed as morally and intellectually bankrupt.

One of the most hopeful signs is seen in plans formulated for close collaboration between natural science and politics in the propaganda field. For it is in this sphere, it was held, that so-called physical science, so vital in naval, military, and aerial mechanization and in nutrition and hygiene, begins to forsake its purely material basis for the realm of metaphysics.

It was agreed that it is preeminently in this realm that maintenance of law and order first must be established to counteract post-war chaos liable to be produced by an Axis breakup and even possible Allied exhaustion.

Windsors in Canada

CALGARY, Alberta, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, back again on British soil, neared their journey's end today—the "Ep" ranch in the rolling foothills of the Rockies, where they are to spend a 10-day holiday.

They crossed into Canada at North Portal, Saskatchewan, yesterday afternoon from North Dakota, where railway station platforms were packed with spectators, and were due in Calgary at 9:50 a. m. today.

No civic reception was planned here. Shortly after their arrival they planned to proceed by train to Aldersyde and thence by automobile to the ranch.

Thousands of persons greeted the Windsors yesterday and last night at North Portal, Estevan, and Moose Jaw.

At Moose Jaw a crowd of 3,000 foiled plans of the Windsors to see the Prairie City. It hemmed them in so completely that they never got 50 feet past the station entrance when they started out for what was to have been a walk down Moose Jaw's main thoroughfare.

Duke of Windsor Sees Mrs. Kellogg

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, en route to his ranch near Calgary, Alberta, greeted an old friend, Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, widow of the former Secretary of State and Ambassador to England, on his arrival here Sept. 27.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor had three hours between trains here when they came from Chicago. They were met at the depot by Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. C. Elmer Anderson of Minnesota and Mayor and Mrs. John McDonough of St. Paul, and taken by automobile along a mile and half route through crowd-lined streets to the State Capitol.

At the Capitol, the Duke and Duchess changed automobiles. Learning that Mrs. Kellogg was in a near-by car, the Duke walked over to greet her. He chatted for several minutes before rejoining his party and leaving for an informal dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Daniels near St. Paul.

Union Painters Donate Day's Pay to 'Beat Hitler'

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Five thousand union painters, working on a Saturday for the first time in 20 years, on Sept. 27 donated their $50,000 in wages to a "stop-Hitler" campaign.

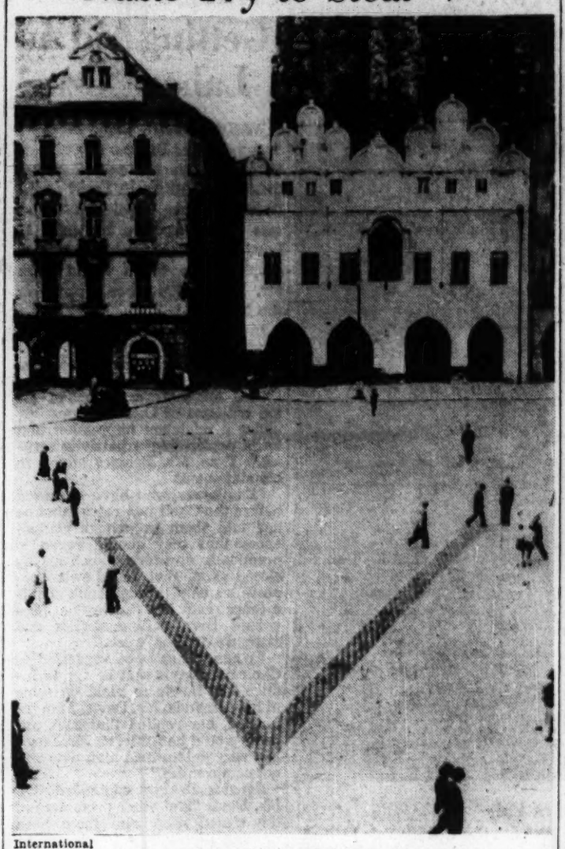
On each of 1,000 jobs the painters displayed signs showing why they were working a sixth day and explaining the money earned would go to the Committee to Defend America. Posters read "Stop Hitler Now" and "Help Britain Defend America."

For Beautiful Footwear
Shop at
Owens & Elmes
LIMITED
151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Buy ENGLISH BONE CHINA in Canada
Glamis Thistle by ROYAL DOULTON
because of lower prices and choose from one of the most comprehensive collections in the world. The premium on your American money means an additional saving.
Birks
Principal Cities in Canada
Birks-Dingwall, Winnipeg
Birks-Ellis-Ryrie, Toronto
New china booklet "V" sent upon request

All-Weather Coats
There's a nip of Autumn in the air! . . . that means changeable weather ahead! Better choose your all-weather coat now from Simpson's big assortment. Tailored in England, where putting extra style in all-weather coats is a tradition. Prices, in view of the excellence of style and workmanship, are moderate.
Simpson's
THE STORE FOR MEN
TORONTO

Nazis Try to Steal 'V'



International

But This 'V' Stands for Sieg

Attempting to steal the thunder of "Colonel V. Britten," who has been the spark plug of the British "V for Victory" campaign, the German Ministry of Enlightenment and Propaganda has permitted this picture to go to a skeptical world. It shows a great "V" inscribed in the center of a public square of Prague. The "V" stands for victoria, an ancient German word for victory, long superseded by the familiar sieg of modern Germany.

Nazi Domination Faces Showdown in Czechoslovakia

Continued from Page 1

slogan: "The tortoise will win." Today the campaign is reported spreading to other countries.

"V" is Significant

In Czechoslovakia, the victory "V" has acquired special significance from the fact that it is also the symbol for St. Venceslas, Bohemian national saint, whose name is identified in the Czech thought with the cause of national freedom.

Attempts by the Germans to appropriate the "V" for their own purposes have been countered by adding to it other sets of initials, such as R. A. F., which make the allusion unmistakable.

Efforts to recruit a Czech force to serve with the Nazis on the Russian front, by a certain Col. Otto Blaha, had to be abandoned for lack of volunteers. The underground radio station played an active part in discrediting the effort by publicizing Colonel Blaha's activities as a Nazi agent.

The Slovak Army of 40,000 which went to the Eastern Front in the early stages, later was sent home on the pretext that it lacked mechanization and could not keep up with the Germans. Heavy depletions in the ranks were taken, however, as confirmation of Soviet reports of wholesale desertions to the Russian side.

The war on Russia, which Hitler hoped to transform into a general crusade against Bolshevism that would rally to his side the conquered peoples, has proved a complete boomerang in so far as Czechoslovakia is concerned. Russian resistance has inspired the people with renewed hope in Hitler's defeat and their ultimate liberation, and is, therefore, the underlying cause of the present wave of revolt.

The eastern campaign apparentlyy has caused disaffection even among the Sudeten Germans, those followers of Conrad Henlein who played such a tragic role in the pre-Munich days. Their entire able-bodied manpower has been mobilized and the people at home complain with bitter irony that, judging from the casualty lists, they are given an opportunity to serve the Führer by fighting in the most exposed positions.

Executions Reported

Executions of discontented Sudetens since the Russian war started are said to total 200 and include several former local Gauleiters.

From Czechoslovakia's neighbor Poland there are signs that fiercest of all persecutions has failed to break the spirit of resistance.

Shortly before the invasion of Russia the Germans sought to win Polish support by listing the wrongs supposedly committed by the Russians against the Poles in Soviet-occupied Poland. But the instances cited in Nazi propaganda served only to remind the people of their own grievances against the Germans. Today Polish guerrilla bands are operating along Nazi lines of communication far to the rear, while underground sabotage has caused the wrecking of more than one Nazi troop train.

Not even stern preventive measures could prevent the tragic September anniversaries of Poland's invasion and conquest from being observed by mass demonstrations, where Polish flags and banners with patriotic inscriptions were displayed. Sept. 1, the anniversary of the day the first shot was fired, was an occasion for national mourning. Cafes, shops and even the streets were empty. In the evening, inhabitants of Warsaw, after boycotting a Nazi military parade, laid red-and-white wreaths on national monuments.

While violent opposition to the conquerors spreads in France and Belgium, while pitched battles are fought between Serbian revolutionaries and the German forces of occupation, news comes from Denmark of other ways of resisting the Nazis.

Rather than feed Germany for worthless marks, Danish farmers slaughter their herds and allow their fields to lie fallow. In the cities, people wear red-white-and-blue buttons in their lapels and go out of their way to snub the Germans on all possible occasions. This is known locally as the cold-shoulder campaign.

Just as a ray of hope illumines even the most tragic situations, like the present plight of conquered Europe, so the element of humor is also not absent. It is supplied in the given instance by a Norwegian fishwife of Bergen.

It seems that a hilarious party of German soldiers had driven their car at top speed right off the end of a dock into the deep water. The Gestapo investigating asked the fishwife, who had witnessed the occurrence, why she made no effort to warn the soldiers to stop when she saw where they were headed.

"Stop them?" she answered with a straight face, "Why, I thought they were on their way to England."

British and Nazis Exchange Wounded

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 29 (AP)—A train bearing 300 British wounded crossed Switzerland from Germany today en route to a French port where they will be put aboard a British hospital ship at home.

The British vessel is bringing wounded German captives to a French port for an exchange of seriously wounded prisoners under a plan by which Switzerland has agreed to act as a transport intermediary.

The Swiss are providing a 22-car hospital train with physicians and nurses, a service Switzerland also performed in the World War.

In all, about 1,150 British wounded are expected to be taken to French ports.

Defense Recreation Role Is Outlined

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt told delegates to the Defense Recreation Conference today that "your great task is to help build the morale of the American people, now called upon to perform an historic role."

The conference is being held in connection with the five-day National Recreation Congress opening tonight with an address by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

In addition to regular recreation service, the President said in a letter, "I call upon you and all recreation workers and agencies to strengthen your service in behalf of the young men in the armed forces of the Nation, in behalf of defense industry workers, and in behalf of the civilian population. We are only as strong as our morale."

Five-Year License Tags Proposed for Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Kentucky has gone one better than the Federal Government's proposal that automobile owners not be given new license plates unless they turn in old tags for defense metal.

Ward J. Oates, Assistant State Revenue Commissioner, said the Legislature would be asked in January to approve plates lasting five years, with a windshield stamp in a different color each year.

Rumblings Of Revolt In Europe

Continued from Page 1

pied countries from Norway to Greece the Germans face the unpleasant prospect of having to use large forces of troops to quell latent, or perhaps even open, outbreaks of rebellion against their so-called "new order" this winter, or perhaps even this autumn.

Stronger Stand

At the same time there comes confirmation of a stronger stand against Axis demands at both ends of the Mediterranean. Turkey is reported to be resisting Nazi pressure, encouraged by the ever-increasing flow of tanks, planes, and other war materials to the Middle East, both from Britain and America. Spain, from which Sir Samuel Hoare arrived in Britain last week end, also is understood to be much more friendly to Britain and less anxious to co-operate with the Axis.

Added to this is the fact that the Nazis now have taken definitely into consideration the possibility of British landings all along the lengthy coast line from Norway to Northern Spain.

This means they are obliged to keep large quantities of troops, planes, and motorized equipment immobilized all along the coastal areas. Thus, there is a reversal, to some extent at least, of the former situation for today it is the threat of big British raids which is holding down troops, which the Nazis would like to use on the Russian front, whereas hitherto it has been the threat of a Nazi invasion of England that has tended to prevent the dispatch of needed forces and equipment to the Middle East.

Even on the surface, the war situation has altered a lot lately. The biggest change, of course, is on the Eastern Front where the Soviets still are holding out, fighting hard, and hitting back after 14 weeks of a campaign that already has been incalculably costly to Hitler both in men and materials.

Few things are more difficult than to keep the vast Russo-German conflict in its proper perspective. Recent territorial gains by the Germans in the central section and especially in the Ukraine have caused grave concern both here and in the United States. It is true, of course, that the loss of territory, including important industrial districts, constitutes a serious loss to the Soviet.

Soviet Must Withdraw

But, on the other hand, it is equally true that at the beginning of the battle for Russia, everyone recognized that the Soviet's only hope of success was, while resisting the Nazis and inflicting the heavist possible losses, to continue to withdraw and allow Hitler's mechanized armies to extend themselves more and more into the vast expanses of Russia.

When this perspective is maintained steadily, it becomes apparent that the crux of the eastern campaign is just approaching. The real test will come now that Hitler's lines of communication have been stretched out over hundreds of miles thus exposing himself simultaneously to counteroffensives and to the rigors of approaching winter.

The fact that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, in the central section of the Eastern Front, has been able to stage successful local counterattacks in the Yelnia sector, near Smolensk, is a hopeful sign.

If a counterattack is to be launched at this stage, it is clearly from this point that the blow will have to be struck.

In the West, unfavorable weather conditions have diminished the weight of the British air offensive against Germany, but the initiative in the air nevertheless remains clearly with Britain.

At sea, too, Britain has been driving home heavy attacks on German coastwise shipping as well as against U-boats, while inflicting heavy losses on Axis transports in the Mediterranean.

Adult Center Offers Air Corps Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Designed to aid noncollegians with aviation aspirations the San Jose Adult Center is offering a preparatory course that will qualify students for the Cadet examination at Moffett Field next February.

The course includes five required and two optional subjects, scheduled for four nights a week, and calls for 228 hours of classroom study.

Enrollment will be restricted to those meeting physical requirements for flying cadet appointment, who are between 20 and 26 years of age and unmarried. The courses are free with the exception of the nominal student registration fee.

The bottleneck of expansion of military aviation is the supply of competent pilot candidates, declared David L. MacKaye, director of San Jose Adult Center, explaining that many men who have not attended the university are physically and mentally qualified, and have had experience equal to university training, and the purpose of the program is to pave the way to the Army Air Corps for many worthy young men.

Man's Cakes Win 'Firsts'; Baked No. 1 on a Dare

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29 (AP)—Guy M. Davis, postal clerk who received five first prizes for cakes entered at the Los Angeles County Fair, baked his first cake 12 years ago on a dare.

"My wife's sister was out here and she bet I couldn't bake a cake," said Mr. Davis. "She kept saying she knew I couldn't do it, so I baked one."

Syria's President

Wide World

Sheik Taj-ed-Din

He becomes the first President of Syria, which proclaimed its independence on Sept. 16 under the occupying Free French authorities. The country had been ruled previously under a League of Nations mandate. Syria was taken from France by the Free French and British forces after a brief campaign last June. Sheik Taj-ed-Din el Hassani is the son of Sheik Bedudine, a noted religious leader of the Arabs.

Syria's Independence Formally Announced

DAMASCUS, Syria, Sept. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—Gen. Georges Catroux, Commander of the Free French Armies in the Levant, today formally proclaimed the independence of Syria in a ceremony at the Government House.

Referring to the British and Free French manifesto of June 8 guaranteeing Syrian independence under a treaty to be concluded later, he said the declaration was rendered effective by restoration of the Republic.

He declared the Syrian State enjoys from now on duties and prerogatives "attached to an independent sovereign State but these rights are subjected to restrictions imposed by the present state of war and the security of the territory."

Ceiling on Wages Urged

Continued from Page 1

necessary, supplemental controls that are selective in character.

"It has been my view that we should rely first of all upon the broad, over-all, functional controls. They are our main reliance now and I believe properly so. But they are not enough. They need to be supplemented by such direct measures as are necessary to reach conditions arising from shortages. Then pending bill is the most important measure of direct price control."

He warned, however, "If Congress fails to enact adequate tax legislation, particularly corporate and individual income taxes, as well as excise taxes on scarcity goods; if we leave credit doors wide open, so that bank credit and consumer credit continue to expand; if our people indulge in buying sprees instead of conserving their funds, then the only alternative is to widen continually the area of which direct controls must be applied if we are to avoid runaway inflation."

Mr. Eccles said he was "fully in accord with the objectives of taxation policy which the Secretary of the Treasury declared when he presented his tax program to Congress."

Supports Program

He said he believed the Government program for dealing with inflation approaches the problem from the right end—though we have done "too little too late" so far. He opposed the Baruch proposal of blanketing the economy with direct controls, and added that he saw no good reason for attempting to "repeal the law of supply and demand" or of "undertaking to police all prices."

"There has been a good deal of speculation in commodities, against which the most drastic measures should be taken," Mr. Eccles told the committee.

Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee, said that many take the view that agricultural products should not be regulated if wages are omitted.

The pending bill omits wage controls.

"Wages and salaries represent about two thirds of the national income," answered Mr. Eccles. "If you add agriculture to that you don't leave very much to control if you don't control those two."

He deplored any proposal to restrict labor's right to strike, but insisted that the defense effort might demand "the very system that we want to see defeated" unless the democratic process met the situation.

Britain has not had the American problem of strikes and wage increases, Mr. Eccles said. United States labor unions are "greatly decentralized." In a situation like this that may be a "great disadvantage," he said, because of small local strikes.

He asked if a more centralized trade union organization could not be brought about to work out a prevailing wage for each area and voluntarily freeze the wage pattern. The present situation is chaotic, he said. Other Committee members argued that this is already being done. Mr. Eccles continued that Britain is better organized by labor than the United States, giving the trade unions there not only great power but "great responsibility." That might be a reason for fewer strikes now, he said. Trade unionism had met greater resistance in America, he said.

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Strategy to Govern Amount Of U. S. War Aid to Russia

Continued from Page 1

it could turn out war supplies for the American forces at a very rapid and adequate rate if such supplies should be needed for actual combat by this country.

Such an accomplishment, he argued, outweighed the disadvantages which he felt in requiring the American armed forces to get their basic training with meager or makeshift weapons.

"I have always been in favor of sending everything we can to Great Britain and her Allies," he said. "I think it is the wise thing to do. If we do that now, it will provide an important test as to whether England and Russia can whip Hitler with our material help rather than with additional aid of our men."

Administration Support

Mr. May's views are by no means shared unanimously on the Hill but the strategic position which he occupies suggests that his proposal has important Administration backing.

It is apparent, as a matter of fact, that the Administration is going to face an isolationist movement to bar Russia entirely from any possibility of receiving lend-lease aid under the new $6,000,000,000 appropriation bill. Republican and Democratic opponents of the President's foreign policy have announced that they will make such an attempt but the most informed judgment is that it will not succeed.

The final decision on the full extent of the modification of the Neutrality Act still remains to be made by President Roosevelt and his legislative leaders. There is no reason to doubt that he will ask Congress for authority to arm the merchant marine for a shoot-on-sight drive against German and Italian raiders but whether the Administration will seek Congressional approval to send American merchantment into combat zones has not yet been disclosed.

The present evidence is that the President will make this request and take a last-ditch final trial of strength with the Congressional isolationists but caution requires it to be said it is not yet certain.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declined to disclose the Administration's hand at his press conference when, asked whether he favored modification or repeal of the Neutrality Act, he said he favored modification. The issue is the extent of modification, into which subject the Secretary declined to go.

In his Saturday transcribed address on the launching of 14 new cargo ships, Mr. Roosevelt plainly said that these merchantmen are the vanguard which will "sail the seas as they were intended to."

Historically American merchantmen were intended to sail the seas everywhere.

U. S. Technicians for RAF?

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 29 (AP)—Establishment of an extensive American civil aviation organization in the Middle East to help the Royal Air Force in maintenance of American planes was forecast yesterday by Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps.

Completing a two-week inspection of British air needs in this area, the General said the United States Air Corps which has a score of officers and technicians working with the British here could not establish a large-scale maintenance organization of its own in Egypt.

Arrangements for creation of such an organization by American civil aviation, however, could be arranged in Washington, he said, with the cost paid by the United States Government under the Lend-Lease Act.

General Brett said maintenance of United States-built planes for the RAF had become a greater problem than getting them here.

"The flow of arriving planes is steady," he said, "and should be much greater in October and November, but certain tools and spare parts are needed badly."

"Sending planes is not enough. They must be kept fit for service."

His idea was that battle station maintenance of American planes should be in the hands of RAF mechanics, with bigger bases farther back staffed by American technicians familiar with the models being sent from the United States.

The General and his aides came here in a 25-ton Liberator which crossed the Atlantic and then flew on across the African jungles and desert.

"It was the biggest plane ever to cross Africa," he said, "and the flight was quite an experiment."

Fish-Net Camouflage

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Companies manufacturing fish nets are receiving Army orders for camouflage nets. They're made of the same seine twine, same mesh, and on the same machines as fish nets.

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Army Weakened by Unfit Officers

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE ARMIES IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 29—The greatest single weakness in the American Army brought out by the Louisiana maneuvers is the low competence of the officers corps. And its great element of strength is the high quality of the men in the ranks.

It's an old story characteristic of American armies through the country's history. And there is nothing new or sensational about it. No one knows it better than Gen. George C. Marshall, who is doing everything he possibly can to purge the incompetent officers and apply the test of field ability to those with promise.

It is a condition with its roots deep in the American political system and in the fact that Congress never provides the means during times of peace for developing a large reservoir of competent officers.

Experience Needed

Much of the officer problem will be resolved by experience. The weakest point is susceptible of easiest remedy. It is the almost pathetic inexperience of the junior officers—the "shavetails"—who come from college R.O.T.C. courses. They are a nice bunch of young boys. Most of them are earnest and eager to learn. But their ignorance of modern warfare is frankly appalling. The fact that they are often in command of experienced soldiers or of regular army sergeants with 15 or 20 years of experience makes their shortcomings all the more apparent.

But these young lieutenants can and do learn fast in most cases. And where they aren't good enough they can be discharged without serious difficulty. They haven't been in the service long enough to have built up cliques of influential friends among higher officers, or to have strong political pull in Washington.

Far more serious is the condition in the National Guard units where State politics play a powerful role. The tendency in these organizations has been to fill all officer vacancies from the old members of the outfit of good political standing in the home community, to keep out reserve officers. Rather than admit a man from the regular reserve, they will advance privates to officer rank, and junior officers to senior standing—just to keep the outfit in local hands. It's bad, and it creates a problem much more difficult for the War Department to cope with.

Politics Involved

General Marshall is hard at work on this problem and is easing the worst political officers out as inconspicuously and harmlessly as possible. But to interfere with State politics and challenge the local political machines reflected in the National Guard outfits is a dangerous thing for the high command. As a practical matter, it is doubtful that General Marshall could proceed faster than he is without arousing disastrous political opposition.

The reserve officer list is not what it should be either. It includes far too many men who went into the reserve in peace time for the sake of the prestige of an Army title. But their taste for active service is thin. Hundreds are pulling every wire they possibly can to be relieved now. There is almost as high a proportion of Reserve officers grouching about extension of the service period as men in the ranks. This condition is said in informed quarters to be particularly acute in the medical corps, where doctors who have built up a good practice resent service in the Army probably more than any one other group.

These background conditions come out time and time again in the field. Performance is spotty. Inspecting a division under simulated battle conditions you find one young officer who is on his toes, taking excellent use of terrain, being aggressive and imaginative. Then you find one who has halted his command far short of his objective, because "someone says the enemy is up ahead." It goes that way everywhere.

Plenty of Good Officers

Plenty of good work is being done. Plenty of outfits where men have confidence, respect and even affection for their officers. But also a lot where the men constantly complain that they know more about soldering than their officers. You can't say that the general competence is dangerously low. There are many excellent officers and a lot more who are excellent, but inexperienced, officer material. But an obviously incompetent officer is much less of rarity in this Army than the one Hitler commands. It is inevitable that it should be so considering the background of this Army. But it remains a fact which lies behind much of the questionable morale among troops and also behind much of the tardiness in training.

On the other hand, the men in the ranks are superlative soldier material. After all, they are the pick of the youth of the country. In the mass their physique is noticeably better than the mass of the German Army I saw marching in France. They are quicker, more alert, more intelligent. They do a remarkably good job keeping themselves clean and neat under field conditions. Some of the foreign observers are disturbed by the lack of military ritual.

The salute is out of fashion in the field. You almost never see it. The caste barrier between officer and soldier has crumbled almost to nothing. They eat together in restaurants frequently. British observers particularly tend to find this difficult to understand. But it is the modern trend. More informal relations between officers and men is one of the secrets of success of the German army. And reduction of emphasis on the salute seems to make the Army more American, even though it's a bit hard on the old soldier who tends to measure the quality of an Army by its observance of ritual.

Louisiana 'War' Ends

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 29 (AP)—Louisiana began returning to normalcy today after enjoying two weeks of simulated war by 400,000 troops in the army's greatest field exercises.

From Shreveport in the northwest corner of the State, where the last four-day battle between the Second and the Third Armies ended yesterday, to Lake Charles in the southwest, the field soldiers took it comparatively easy today.

Furloughs are to be issued many of the men. Special War Department regulations provide that as many as 50 per cent of a command might be granted vacations. Soldiers can get 15 days off after six months of service.

In the last battle problem, the Third Army, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger, crashed through Second Army defenses at Shreveport, culminating a 36-hour, 160-mile drive by the second armored division and the second infantry division.

Virtually all of the 400 combat planes of the supporting air task force kept bombing opposing Second Army divisions to prevent an effective counterattack.

The first armored division, of Fort Knox, Ky., will remain here to maneuver against the third armored division in training at Camp Polk, La.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in a congratulatory message to the troops for "a grand job," said, "the zeal and energy, the endurance and the spirit of the troops have been a model of excellence."

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said all front-line combat troops of the Army would have Garand semi-automatic rifles "by next month."

Mr. Patterson said he was "very happy with everything I saw of the war games. The troops were in "very good vigor, far from lackadaisical, and the spirit was excellent."

Champions

Wide World

Honored at Fair

Mill Nancy Nesbit, Queen of the Los Angeles County Fair held at Pomona, Calif., is shown with Potard, Percheron stallion, who won the grand championship in the Percheron Horse Show at the Exposition. Potard, shown by Oscar Cromwell of Riverside, Calif., also won the championship prize in 1940. Purchased by Mr. Cromwell in 1939 Potard crossed the Belgian frontier an hour before the Nazi troops closed the frontier and commandeered other horses for military use.

'America's No. 1 Volunteer' Takes Up Her Job With the OCD

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—In a modest office on the ninth floor of the Dupont Circle Apartments, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt the Nation, "No. 1 volunteer," today took over her duties as assistant to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director of Civilian Defense.

Welcomed by Mayor La Guardia to the office where Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Treasury head, already has been occupying a desk facings hers, the President's wife said she was glad to be "able to do what I can to help in the tremendous job" of civilian defense.

She read from a paper the "over-all goal" she has set for herself:

"To give every person—man, woman and child, wishing to volunteer their services in the interests of civilian defense—an opportunity to train for the work they wish to do.

"To provide opportunities to participate in some type of work which will be of benefit to their community—now.

"To prepare citizens to meet any emergency call that may come in the future."

Mayor La Guardia refused to swear in Mrs. Roosevelt, saying it would have to be done in the routine way by a government personnel officer, but he told her and the newsreels that he was "so happy to welcome America's No. 1 volunteer to work." On Mrs. Roosevelt's desk were a dozen red roses, the gift of Anna Rosenberg, executive secretary of the volunteer participation committee of the office of civilian defense.

Contemplating visits from a large number of persons who will want to ask what they can do in the volunteer program, Mrs. Roosevelt has engaged two women, Miss Dorothy Overlock, former secretary of the Student Defenders of America, and Mrs. Ernest Lindley, wife of the newspaper columnist, to interview people who come to see her.

Her secretary at the new office is Mrs. Edith Mae Knight, a former State Department employee who has been attached to Mayor La Guardia's office since OCD was established. Though her White House Secretary, Miss Malvina Thompson, went to the Dupont Circle with her this morning to help her get settled, Mrs. Roosevelt said that the White House staff would not be tapped for defense work.

She also decided, after a conference with newswomen, to continue her regular White House press conferences for women only, and to supplement them with conferences for men and women both where there was something in her new job to publicize.

Asked if she is to be on the Government pay roll at $1 a year, Mrs. Roosevelt told reporters, "I haven't asked."

Mrs. Roosevelt Strikes Blow at Talks On Racial and Religious Intolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today had joined the ranks of radio news commentators in the fields of Pan-Americanism, defense and democracy with a criticism of isolationist leaders who inject religious and racial intolerance into their anti-war preachments. Her initial talk, over the National Broadcasting network last night, opened a series of 26 weekly commercial radiocasts and was a reassertion of faith in the triumph of freedom in the world.

Mrs. Roosevelt deplored the "tragedy that we find ourselves again in a position where our freedoms may have to be defended with force," but declared that the nation, built around the word "democracy," would "melt away if certain of these so-called leaders (of the America First Committee) are acceptable to any appreciable number of people."

"The sincere advocates of America First probably are moved by a sense of futility which they feel when they contemplate the results of their efforts for peace since the close of the last war 22 years ago . . . ," she said. "They have felt perhaps that this country could accomplish by itself what might seem impossible for other countries, and they are loath to give up their dream of peace.

"One can forgive these sincere idealists, but one cannot forgive those who, for personal and selfish reasons, insist on being blind and advocate a course which would destroy us as a nation and which seems to indorse the principles which hold sway in other nations because their leaders consider them necessary to their national life."

Mrs. Roosevelt saw the nation as "again facing the dedication of our people in the same way that Lincoln and our citizens were facing it on that battlefield of Gettysburg."

"A wind is rising throughout the world of free men everywhere, and they will not be kept in bondage," she continued. "Democracy shall triumph."

Navy Has $1,500,000 Jacksonville Pay Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Uncle Sam's Navy now has a pay roll of $1,500,000 a month at Jacksonville's Air Station. In adidtion there is spent locally in excess of $100,000 a month for foodstuffs.

Capt. Charles F. Mason, commanding officer of the station, claims the station's population is 12,700, including a civilian personnel of 4,000 men and women. The 8,700 enlisted men and officers include the 1,000 aviation cadets assigned for training.

Slogan for Repeal

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Fight for Freedom, Inc., Sept. 24 announced a Nationwide campaign for immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act with the slogan "We are not neutral toward rattlesnakes."

Bishop Henry W. Hobson, national chairman, said the group hoped to get 10,000,000 signatures on petitions to Congress. Street meetings, parades and a pilgrimage to Washington are planned.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 5; Nov. 2; Dec. 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (48.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 5; Nov. 2; Dec. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Oct. 12; Nov. 16; Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Oct. 12; Nov. 9; Dec. 14.

New York

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Oct. 5; Dec. 7.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc., on Oct. 5, Nov. 2, Dec. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Oct. 19, Nov. 16, Dec. 21.

Charges Lewis Getting Aid As Labor 'Czar'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, asserted yesterday that Chairman William H. Davis of the Defense Labor Mediation Board was aiding a drive by John L. Lewis for a Nationwide "closed shop" system which would make Mr. Lewis "the labor dictator of the Nation."

In a 2,500-word statement Senator Bridges said that Mr. Davis was giving aid to the closed shop program of the President of the United Mine Workers, one of the top affiliates of C. I. O., "possibly under a mistaken impression that he is performing a patriotic service." Then Mr. Bridges added in his statement:

"Employers who have appeared before the Chairman report that he has told them in private conferences that they should agree to practically any terms, such as the closed shop, that Mr. Lewis proposes, as only through such acquiescence can Mr. Lewis be prevented from calling strikes and stopping defense work.

"When it has been suggested to Chairman Davis that he try to induce Mr. Lewis to yield on some of his demands, Mr. Davis, I am informed, has replied that such appeals would be futile, as Mr. Lewis is a very determined man who will not compromise."

Senator Bridges contended that Mr. Davis "and other promoters of the closed shop also have been striving desperately to create the impression that Congress in passing the Wagner (labor relations) Act gave approval to the closed shop." The Senator insisted that "there can be no doubt that Congress never intended to approve the closed shop in any way at any time."

More Respect Seen For Communism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 27—Communism is becoming more and more respectable since Germany and Russia went to war, Jan Valtin, author, told members of the New York Library Association here last night. There has also been a decided increase of Communist activity in the United States since Stalin and Hitler came into disagreement, he said.

"The defense of democracy is a negative slogan," Mr. Valtin added. "What America needs is a positive slogan, the reconquest of the world for democracy."

Much depends, he thought, upon United States aid to Russia.

If Germany can be kept from entering Moscow before winter sets in and through the winter, Japan is not likely to invade Russia. Japan might strike to the south or come to some agreement, whatever would best serve its purpose, Mr. Valtin thinks.

If Hitler loses, there is a great likelihood of France becoming bolshevist, because the French have lost their idealism and faith in democracies, he held, adding that they will need to learn Communist practices. There is no other group of people so inclined toward self-sacrifice or so well trained on such practices as the Communists, he declared.

Asked whether he was a Democrat, Mr. Valtin replied that if he had to choose between American capitalism, German totalitarianism, and Russian communism, he would choose capitalism, even though he were "a wage slave," which he admitted he was not, owning an 85-acre farm with 3,000 fruit trees.

At the morning session, Dr. Harold F. Peterson, of Buffalo State Teachers College, said Latin America is not a "pack of dictatorships," but is paving the way for our brand of democracy through better education and raising standards of living.

British Securities Sales Exceed Report

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 29

The Treasury has revised its official figures to show that the British have sold about twice as many American securities since the war began than formerly indicated.

The new compilation showed that in 1939, 1940, and in the first half of 1941 the British sold $523,118,000 of American securities. Previous reports for the same period showed $249,005,000.

The Treasury declined to explain the discrepancy.

The British were reputed to own more than $1,000,000,000 of American securities at the war's beginning, and the new tabulation indicates that nearly all of them are sold or obligated, since an additional $475,000,000 has been pledged as security for a $425,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan.

Expert Advice on Soil Values Offered in Columbia Basin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Are you buying a farm?

If you were, you would like to know experts, who have been studying the land for four years, were now in a position to give you accurate information as to the possible future productivity of the land, its soil content, the degree of slope, and its drainage conditions.

This is true of the vast 1,200,000 acres within the Columbia Basin which are to be irrigated by the now almost complete Grand Coulee Dam.

The Bureau of Reclamation has completed its studies which were begun in September, 1937, and is ready to give out the information absolutely free, in order to be sure that this great project may not have the picture of its future spoiled by the shadows of fraud.

Huge Area Tested

In a report of the completion of land classificatoin recently released by the Department of the Interior, it is shown that 1,913,000 acres in central Washington were studied and of these, 1,234,000 were found suitable to receive water from the Grand Coulee Dam in the Columbia River.

Soil experts of the Bureau of Reclamation divided the arable land into three classes—the best arable lands, the lands of intermediate or average value, and the least desirable lands for which it is proposed to provide water for irrigation.

Elimination of unsuitable lands from the area was one of the most important parts of the land classification. Regardless of the high quality of the soil, lands with slopes in excess of 15 per cent were eliminated, as were those where the surface is so rough that the cost of leveling would be prohibitive. Areas eliminated on account of drainage included narrow valleys which would obviously become waterlogged and which contain insufficient acreage to pay the cost of drainage, and also areas which had no surface outlet, where the cost of providing artificial outlets would obviously be in excess of the benefit. Also included in the nonarable class were certain small areas of good land lying within larger bodies of nonarable land when they would obviously not make usuable fields.

Careful Check Made

The general scheme and methods of classification were reviewed by a Board of Consultants, which included a representative of the Soil Department of the State Experimental Station and of the Division of Soil Surveys of the Department of Agriculture, and a third member who had had long experience in the development and management of irrigated farms in a near-by district.

Topographic maps on a scale of one inch to 400 feet made by the engineering forces of the Bureau of Reclamation were used as the basis for the field work on the classification. A soil test pit was dug in each 40 acres of the vast area except in areas obviously nonirrigable, and soil samples in adequate numbers to check field judgment were tested in a laboratory to determine texture and alkali content.

The pits were dug to a depth of five feet except where rock or gravel was encountered, and occasional holes were extended to a greater depth where the classifier felt it important to explore the deeper soil.

Fertile Area

The fact that the large majority of acres in the Columbia Basin are fertile, and with the addition of irrigation waters will become highly productive is of small comfort to a young Montana couple who agreed to pay $500 for land worth $64 and which will never be irrigated, contrary to an unscrupulous land agent's promise.

The couple, whose name was withheld by the Bureau of Reclamation in reporting the incident, said that a salesman for a Seattle land company told them water would be available for their tract in 1942, and that it was one of the best pieces of farm land in the basin.

Sadly they learned that no water will be available for any land in the propect area prior to 1944, and worse, that the land they had purchased is such that no irrigation water will be provided.

To prevent honest people from being thus deceived the Bureau is doing all it can to spread the warning against speculation, to urge all who are interested in Columbia Basin lands to get in touch with the Bureau of Reclamation at Coulee Dam, Washington,—when experts have spent four years study of the land, when their advice is free, "Write the Bureau before you buy" should be everyone's slogan, the Bureau urges.

Average Work Week Much Less Than '29

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The average American wage earner worked 7.4 hours less a week in July, 1941, than in July, 1929, according to figures for 25 manufacturing industries, including many defense lines, compiled by the Conference Board. The average work week in these industries was 41 hours in July, as compared with 48.4 hours in July, 1929, the Board reported.

"In none of the 25 industries, moreover, was the working time per wage earner as long as in 1929," it said.

Notable decreases in hours were reported by the Board in the iron and steel industry, in which wage earners worked an average of 37.9 hours; in July, 1941, as compared with 54.8 in July, 1929, a decrease of 16.9 hours; in the meat packing industry hours decreased by 13.5; in the automobile industry they were lowered by 11.7 hours; in the silk industry were 9.7 hours less; the paint and varnish industry, 8.6 hours less, and in cotton mills decreased 8.3 hours.

Army Told to Stress Soldierly Qualities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—A proposal that the Army pay more attention to developing its civilian soldiers into "proud, efficient, American fighting men" was published Sept. 26 in the Infantry Journal, a service magazine.

An analysis of morale work, written by Capt. Frederick P. Todd of Washington, former National Guard officer, declared that to date such activity in the Army had been designed "almost exclusively" to improve the welfare and comfort of the men and had been singularly devoid of emphasis upon development of soldierly attributes.

Captain Todd declared that the job of transforming civilian selectees is up to the Army and "it is a big enough job without trying to teach the selectee a trade, or social graces, or folklore along with the rest."

Sara Delano Roosevelt Name for Nursing Home

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—An English nursing home for children has been named the "Sara Delano Roosevelt Nursing Home" in memory of the mother of President Roosevelt, it was announced Sept. 25 at a memorial service held by the Women's Division of the Jewish Section of the British War Relief Society.

The service was held in lieu of a luncheon which had been planned in observance of Mrs. Roosevelt's birthday on Sept. 21. The Division was to have informed Mrs. Roosevelt that $25,000 had been raised for the nursing home. The Division said that several more such homes would be dedicated to her.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney (First Church): Church Edifice, Forbes and Liverpool Streets, Darlinghurst, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Sydney (Fourth Church): Embassy Theater, East Esplanade, Manly, 2 p. m., Nov. 9.

England

Hertfordshire

Barnet: Ewen Hall, Wood Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.

Kent

Tunbridge Wells (First Church): Church Building, St. John's Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, W. 1, 1:10 p. m., Oct. 24.

Sussex

Chichester: Exchange Theater, East Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

United States

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and East Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Grand Junction: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Connecticut

Ridgefield: Ridgefield High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 5.

Illinois

Centralia: Centralia Township High School Auditorium, East Third Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): The Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m., Oct. 10.
Chicago (Joint lecture): Civic Opera House, Wacker Drive at Madison Street, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Oct. 9.
Kewanee: First Congregational Church, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 5.
Nashville: Nashville High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.
Paris: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Skokie: Niles Township High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 5.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Angola: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Elwood: Elwood High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Iowa

Grinnell: Baptist Church, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

Kansas

Neodesha: Church Auditorium, Fifth and Indiana, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Ottawa: Eugene Field Auditorium, Seventh and Tremont Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.
Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School East, 2301 East Douglas Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Massachusetts

Adams: C. T. Plunkett Junior High School, Commercial Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Falmouth (auspices First Church, Cotuit, and Society, Falmouth): Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Lawrence: Universalist Church, Haverhill Street, between Lawrence and Jackson Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.
Rockland: Rockland Opera House, Union and Church Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 5.
Somerville: Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Dowagiac: Dowagiac Central High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Fenville: Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.
Mt. Clemens: Mt. Clemens High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Sault Ste. Marie: Church Edifice, 529 Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Minnesota

Fairmont: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Minneapolis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, University and Twelfth Avenues S. E., 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Missouri

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 400 West Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 12 m., Oct. 6.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Montana

Bozeman: Gallatin High School Auditorium, 308 West Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Missoula: Student Union Theater, University Campus, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

New Jersey

Cranford: Cranford High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 5.
East Orange: Auditorium, East Orange High School, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 9.
Grantwood: Auditorium, School No. 4, Columbia Avenue near Anderson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Hoboken: Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Passaic: Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street and Passaic Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Ridgewood: Warner Theater, East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 5.
Trenton: Church Edifice, West State and Richey Place, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

New York

Batavia: High School, Ross Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Gloversville: Church Edifice, First and Kingsboro Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Hornell: Woodbury Universalist Church, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.
Huntington: Auditorium, South Huntington High School, Walt Whitman Road, near Jericho Turnpike, Huntington Station, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.
Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Saratoga Springs: Congregational Church, Circular and Caroline Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Wellsville: Nancy Howe Auditorium, David A. Howe Library, 155 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, Tarrytown Road and Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Columbus (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Lima: Central High School Auditorium, Pierce street Entrance, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.
Massillon: Longfellow Junior High School, North Street, corner Sixth Street, N. E., 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Sandusky: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Springfield: Senior High School, 700 South Limestone Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Urbana: South Ward School, Main Street and Park Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.
Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market Street at Warren Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

Pennsylvania

Corry: Senior High School Auditorium, 110 Spring Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.
Easton: High School Auditorium, Northampton and Twelfth Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Erie: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.
Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, East Montgomery Avenue, near Federal Street, N. S., 3:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Virginia

Richmond: Thomas Jefferson High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

West Virginia

Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, Morris and Quarrier Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Clarksburg: Central Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Wisconsin

Green Lake: Village Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Monday, September 29, 1941

A Monday Page

Mermaid Lake

Told by Henry Beston

Chapter One

The youngest mermaid was named Cristabel. She was as lovely as her sisters and as gentle, but she was not happy as they were. She was like a person who has lost something and has not found it.

"Why do you sigh so often, Cristabel?" her father asked one spring day. He was the King of the sea and sat on a throne of red coral, and the fish swam in and out of his great beard which floated about him like a mantle. His eyes were as dark as the darkest caves under his shaggy eyebrows, and when he spoke the whole ocean stirred, and when he rose from his throne, the whole ocean shook, and the waves rose, and the winds howled and the sailors ran to lower their sails before the wrath of the tempest.

But the King was always very gentle when he spoke to his daughters.

"Didn't I give you a fine Spanish galleon with treasure-chests of gold and jewels all for your own, my dear?" he went on anxiously.

"Oh, yes, father," replied Cristabel earnestly, "and thank you very much."

"Isn't it as fine as any of your sisters'?" continued the King of the sea.

"Oh, of course," said Cristabel, but anyone could see that she didn't care for galleons, nor for chests of gold and jewels.

Her father stared at her for a while and she tried to look cheerful but didn't succeed very well.

"Is anything wrong with your porpoise?" he demanded suddenly. "Is it fast, obedient? Are you pleased with its gaits or shall I find you a new one to ride?"

Cristabel twisted her pretty fingers in her hair and looked embarrassed.

An Odd Situation

"Really, father," she said, "I have everything in the sea that a mermaid could wish. No one has a finer comb of gold, nor more strings of pearls. You sent me all the way to Sicily to learn to sing from the Sirens, and you gave me many more presents than I deserve. I don't know what the matter is. I just feel dreary and sad all the time. I don't want to sing the songs of the Sirens, I don't want to race my sisters on their porpoises, I don't like to wear Spanish jewelry from wrecked galleons and I'm sick of combing my hair, sitting on a rock."

The King looked at his daughter still more anxiously.

"This is a bad state of things," he murmured to himself. "I've had thousands of daughters but I don't ever remember having had one like this before."

Just then the sea overhead was darkened by the passing of thousands upon thousands of fish, swimming in an orderly sort of ceiling above him.

The King glanced at a mother-of-pearl calendar which hung on a coral pillar beside the throne.

"Hmm," he murmured. "The herring off for the rivers and the ponds." Then he noted a great bath thermometer which registered the heat of the ocean. "Correct, as usual," he went on. "Time and temperature are just right." And he carefully pulled a notebook out of one of his pockets and checked off "herring," "spring migration to fresh water," for he was very methodical and took his duties as King seriously and scolded any fish who were late about their migrations or forgot their racial habits.

Try a Change

He then absent-mindedly wrapped his notebook and pencil in a fold of his beard and looked at his daughter once more.

"You need a change," he remarked. "Take a dozen or two of your sisters and go up the river with the herring. It will be new to you to see trees and farms and bridges. But when you come to the Falls, turn back. That's far enough for sea-girls to go."

So that was why the mermaids went up the river that May with the herring. They made a great lark of it, swimming and singing and splashing and chasing each other about, and scaring off the eagles which would have preyed on the herring from the air and the large fish which would have fed on them from the water.

One moonlit evening they found a lone fisherman in a dory setting his nets and swam round and round the boat making faces at him, though no one would believe the tale when he told it ashore. And when they went under bridges they shouted to hear the echoes (which startled several motorists a great deal), and once they left a gold Spanish ring in a fish pail on a wharf as a surprise to someone; and once, I am sorry to say, they found a laundry line very near the bank of the river, and seeing no one about, filled all the pockets and sleeves with deep-sea seaweeds, and so with much larking and laughter they came to the Falls.

"It's been a great deal of fun," said the mermaids. "Good-bye, herring. A happy summer in the pond and thank you for guiding us on our way."

"Thank you," replied the herring. "You've guarded us wonderfully, and it's been a pleasure to swim to the sound of singing. We've often wished that we might sing but we only blow bubbles when we try."

The mermaids smiled and nodded to the fish.

Going With the Herring

"Come along," they called to one another. "Are we all here? No! Where's Cristabel? Cristabel, where are you?"

Sure enough, Cristabel was not with the others. She was sitting by herself on a rock with the spray from the falls all about her.

The face she turned to her sisters when they found her was obstinate.

"Oh, smell this fresh water!" she cried. "Did you ever smell anything so good? Even the river had a lot of salt in it and the tides came up and down it, but this is just fresh water, lovely and saltless. I'm going up with the herring to visit the lake where it came from."

"But Father told us to come back when we reached the Falls," cried her sisters in dismay.

Cristabel shook her head.

"I can't turn back, now that I'm so near," she said. "This is what I've been waiting for all my life. I feel happy here for the first time."

"But sea-girls like sea water!" cried the others in distress.

"This mermaid prefers lakes," said Cristabel. "Now don't look worried, dears. You go back to Father and tell him that I'm going inland with the herring for a visit, and that his idea was wonderful, and that I love it. He has so many daughters he'll never miss one, and he'll be glad to know that I'm happy."

"Well," hesitated the other mermaids, "if you won't, you won't. But be careful, darling. We'll send seagulls to tell you how we all are, and be sure to send us word of yourself when they fly back."

And waving their white arms and turning their lovely faces toward her again and again to call farewell, the mermaids drifted seaward with the tide.

Happy at Last

For a week Cristabel stayed at the Falls working very hard helping the herring up the rapids which had been built in a series of zigzags from the river up to the lake above it, so that a very hard-swimming fish might climb the rise by a day's effort. Some of the weaker herring, however, could not breast the continual dash of the current and even the strongest were glad of a helping hand at the worst places.

When the last of the school was safely up the rise and in the cool quiet waters of the lake, Cristabel at last had time to stop and look about her.

The water lay before her eyes in a clear mirror without a ripple. Trees grew along the banks, reflecting their beauty in the lake, and wild irises stood with purple flowers and spear-like stems among the boulders. Over the center of the lake moved and wavered the light of spring clouds, so that Cristabel felt as though she were living suspended in the clouds. There were no waves, no tides, no coral palaces, no galleons, no spray, no sound of breakers on the beaches, no smell of salt air and rock-weed, no porpoises, no vast horizon, no laughter of mermaids, but Cristabel loved it. This was what she had always longed for, though she had not known it. Her heart lost its sadness forever. Here in this cool, earth-surrounded hollow of clear water she was happy and at home.

Then a small inquisitive head poked out above the surface of the water, and two eyes regarded Cristabel from either side of a horny nose, and two paws which were little and far apart, paddled slowly near the surface.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cristabel stayed at the falls, helping the herring up the rapids—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Curly-Top

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter Four

Boodle and Popkin were too much taken up with their own affairs to notice what had happened. They were hurrying around making preparations for the moment when they would start, and laughing and joking about the weight of the luggage they were taking with them.

Curly-Top sat himself down in a corner and watched them with his empty sack on his knees. Very soon now he would say goodby to the soap-box house and make his own way in the world. He wasn't quite sure what "making his own way" meant, but that was what Mr. Benjamin had called it. "When the time comes for you to go out into the world and make your own way," he had always said, promising that he should have a share of the horn-money to give him a start.

Well, there was no money for him now, so he must do without it. He must start off with an empty sack and manage as best he could.

Then he thought of his soap-flakes. There was no need to leave them behind, and scooping them up with his hands he filled his sack to the brim. On the very top he placed his shell bowl and the broken pipe. He had kept the broken pipe because one end of it was just as good as the old pipe belonging to the strange little man, and he was sure it would blow bubbles. Besides, he was fond of it.

Then he tied up the neck of his sack and joined his brothers at the door of the woodshed.

"I shall go up the road," Boodle was saying.

"Then I will go down the road," replied Popkin.

Curly-Top wondered which way he should go, and decided the only thing left for him to do was to cross the road and follow the path that led to the oak wood. Mr. Benjamin was rubbing his hands together and giving final words of advice to Boodle and Popkin. It sounded very complicated. Then he helped them to hoist their sacks onto their backs.

To the Oak Wood

"Remember all I have told you!" he called, as they staggered slowly off beneath their loads.

Curly-Top watched them until they were out of sight. Then he threw his own sack over his shoulder, waved his hand to Mr. Benjamin, and crossing the road took the little path that wound its way to the oak wood.

The sack was as light as a feather, the day was fine, and he felt gay as he hurried along. This, he told himself, was the commencement of a big adventure—not quite the sort of adventure he had dreamed about, but nice all the same. Straight ahead rose the oak trees against the sky. They were very old and very big, with huge, knobby trunks and branches, friendly trees that seemed to be giving him a welcome as he approached them.

The winding path, having reached the wood, came to an end and left Curly-Top to go forward alone. There were no signposts to point the way, or notices of any kind forbidding him to go here or there, and he journeyed on and on until he came to an open space with a pond of clear water in the center and a cherry tree growing by the pond.

The tree was heavy with beautiful ripe fruit, and climbing up among the branches Curly-Top picked a handful of cherries and ate them. Then he had a drink from the pond. After this he looked round for a good place in which to rest, and crept into a cave in the bowl of a giant oak and went to sleep.

A Snug Home

It was a very good cave as he discovered when he awoke. It ran well back into the tree and was dry and warm. The rough oak walls formed natural shelves and cupboards, and there was a hole in one corner which could be used as a chimney if he wanted to make a fire. It was a much more exciting home than the soap-box house, and Curly-Top felt very pleased with it.

He untied his sack and made a bed of the soap-flakes. The shell bowl and the pipe were placed neatly together on a shelf, and then everything was done.

He wondered where Boodle and Popkin had gone and what kind of homes they had found for themselves. He couldn't think of a better place to live in than an oak tree cave, with a pond and a cherry tree just outside. There were other fruit trees too, and plenty of ripe berries, and a bag of honey in the grass dropped by a wandering bee.

(To be continued next Monday)

Fun With Books

Book Reviews

The Fall season brings new books and still more new books before we have caught up with our reading of those which seem new to us if we haven't read them.

Modern Buccaneers

Phil Stong's "Captain Kidd's Cow," with pictures by Kurt Wiese, will satisfy boy readers of nine and over. It is chock full of adventure, boy talk and interests, and really goes places. A band of six farm boys in Pittsville, Iowa, headed by one of their gang known as "Captain Kidd," inspired by Stevenson's *Treasure Island* and moved with piratical ambitions, sail on their good ship "Jolly Roger"—an abandoned houseboat—down the Des Moines River to the Mississippi.

Their traveling by night and hiding away by day to avoid being caught up with by their elders provides opportunities for many funny and unusual happenings, including the cow's appearance. Kurt Wiese's pictures of the real boys and of the Stevenson buccaneers they imagine themselves to be as they roam their Spanish Main add more fun and interest to this book we believe boys will call "Swell." It is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, $2.

Journey in Finland

The story "Hilla of Finland," written by Geneva de Malroy and illustrated by Frederic Anderson, brings a true picture of the life and customs of Arctic Finland to English-speaking girls. Hilla traveled north from her home in Arra with her father to Helsinki, where they met Mr. Harris, an American author, and together they all went further north for a visit with Hilla's grandparents on a farm. What Hilla saw on her journey, the things that especially interested her in the big city of Helsinki, her experiences on the big boat, on the farm, her visit to the house of Antti, the Lapp, and other things that moved and touched her—all these provide a pleasant and genuine picture of Hilla's native land.

For good measure, there is a mystery too, satisfactorily solved, much to Hilla's delight, and this will please many girls. The Countess de Malroy has visited in Finland for long periods and traveled over every section of the country, and in her book she gives us a better understanding and a keener appreciation of the stout-hearted, honest Finnish people. This book is published by Thomas Nelson and Sons. New York, $2.

Tune Catchers

"Mr. Songcatcher and Company," by May Justus, with pictures by Howard Simon, is a story filled with the spirit of the people who live in the Southern Mountains. Mrs. Justus knows them well and has often written about them. Jo Purdy lived with Grandpaw and Grandmaw Purdy in a log cabin which stood halfway up Near-Side-And-Far. Grandpaw gave the name "Mr. Songcatcher" to David Hunter, an outlander, who came to Near-Side-And-Far on the lookout for songs—old songs, and ballads that had come down from the old country with the pioneers who settled in the mountains many years ago. It was the dream of his life, he told Grandpaw, to find enough of these ballads to make a book. How tickled Jo Purdy was when Grandpaw allowed him to become Mr. Songcatcher's partner and travel with him as he gathered the old songs! The story of their travels, their findings and their good times make pleasant reading for American boys and girls, who will get better acquainted with the people in a not-so-well traveled corner of their own country. This book is published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. $2.

Block Island Family

Marjorie Hayes' "The Young Patriots," with illustrations by Marie A. Lawson, takes us to Block Island at the time of the American Revolution. It is a story filled with exciting, almost too remarkable incidents, crowded, we would say, with many characters. It is especially Patience (Patty) Barstow's story, who before the tale opens lived with her Uncle Lyman in Boston. Because of her Uncle's refusal to take sides against King George and join the Patriots, they, Uncle Lyman and Patty, were on their way to England on the Sarah Anthony, one of Uncle's ships, when it was held up by Pirates.

Patty escaped in a small skiff under cover of night and rowed to Block Island. Here she found refuge with the Terrys, a simple, kindly island family. They took her into their whitewashed cottage, this amazing figure in a long bright blue satin gown and a crimson cloak with a frill of lace at her throat. These fisherfolk had never seen anyone so richly dressed. How Patty adopted them as her family and found their ways of living new and surprisingly pleasant, and the account of all the stirring events that followed, makes a book-full of reading. This book for ten-year-olds and older is published by J. B. Lippincott. Philadelphia & London. $2.

Good Neighbors

Books about our "good neighbors" to the south interest us now more than ever as the Americas are drawn closer together in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. "Two Children of Brazil," by Rose Brown, with illustrations by Armstrong Sperry, introduces Joa and Taia Amaral, who live on a plantation on the edge of the jungle. The story of their everyday doings, their highdays and holidays provides a realistic picture of their country and of the life of an upper-class Brazilian family. This book is published by J. B. Lippincott. Philadelphia & London. $2.

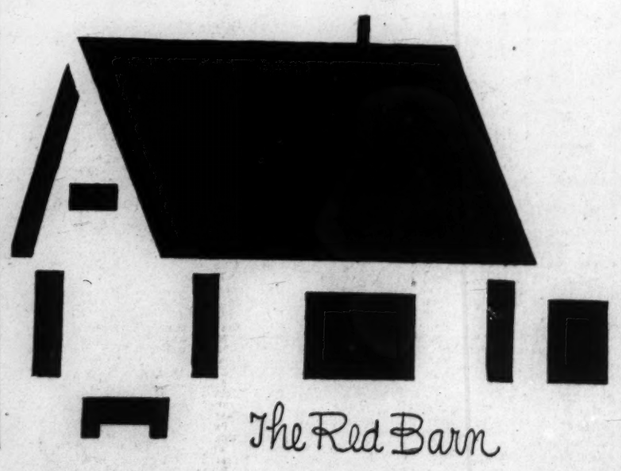
Florence Bethune Sloan

A Barn for Your Farm

Here is the barn for Window-Pane Farm, which you may make to go with The White House and Bob and Bessie, the farm children, published last Monday. When your set of farm pictures is complete—seven in all—you will have a group of pretty transparencies. Use tissue paper of any colors you choose to fill the open spaces. Put your transparencies in the window, so that the light will shine through them. They will make an attractive decoration.

To make transparencies of these designs, cut away all the solid black parts, using small embroidery scissors or a sharp razor blade. Leave all the white connections between the black parts, as they hold the designs together. Behind the open spaces, paste bits of colored tissue paper, cutting them a little larger than the openings, so as to allow for pasting. Cut the tissue shapes by laying the cutaway design upon the paper and marking around them with a pencil.

Your transparencies will be firmer, if you paste the designs upon squares of light-weight cardboard before cutting them out. Next Monday, we shall publish another design for your farm yard.



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Harvard and Yale to Open Campaigns—State Golf Title Had Encouraging Factors

Crimson and Blue Elevens Complete N. E. Grid Roster

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The inaugural appearances of Harvard and Yale will highlight the New England grid picture this week end, as every team in the section—with the exception of Boston College—goes into action for at least the first time.

Harvard will open one of its stiffest schedules in years by traveling to Philadelphia to meet Penn, and this game will probably count as a play-off of last year's 10-10 tie. Yale, under the new coaching regime of Emerson "Spike" Nelson, will open at home with Virginia, and will try to atone for last year's 14-19 defeat, a loss which started the Elis off to one of their most disastrous seasons in history. One win was all the Blues could manage out of eight games. Virginia, incidentally, defeated Lafayette 25-0 Saturday to spoil the Leopard's bid for another undefeated season.

Cincinnati Here

Locally Boston University will bow in with Coach Pat Hanley presenting his eighth edition of the Terrier eleven. At Nickerson Field B. U. will be host to Cincinnati, which has already won two games this fall and which will be trying to win its first decision from the Terriers in the past three years.

Both Tufts and Northeastern, each a victor last Saturday, play away from home. The Jumbos go to Middlebury after their stunning 12-6 defeat of a favored Bowdoin Polar Bear, while the Huskies travel to Maine on the wings of a 20-6 victory over Vermont—the first opening game win of Coach Jimmy Dunn's five-year reign at the intown school.

Eagles Sidelined

On the sidelines will be the Boston College Eagles, their feathers rumpled and their bid for a second straight national ranking blown sky-high. Having managed to get only seven points to Tulane's 21, they marked their first regular-season defeat since their surprising 7-0 loss to Florida in the third game of the 1939 season—Frank Leahy's first year here. Their only other defeat came in the Cotton Bowl on New Year's Day a year ago, when Clemson won, 6-3.

Elsewhere in New England most of the teams return to play in their own class after having been cannon fodder for larger elevens last week end. Of the larger teams besides Harvard and Yale, Brown will open Columbia's schedule at New York. Dartmouth stays home for Amherst, and Holy Cross will meet Providence College at Worcester. The Crusaders, after being humbled by Louisiana State two years in a row, came through at Baton Rouge 19-13 Saturday night and their victory gives indications that the Purple may be on the rise again after a tough season a year ago.

Maine Teams Lose

The season opened for all four State of Maine teams last Saturday but all four coaches wish that the opening could have come this week end for every Pine Tree State eleven was defeated. This spoiled the debut of three new coaches and one veteran, for Ducky Pond's Bates team lost to Amherst 31-7, George "Eck" Allen's Maine boys fell before Rhode Island 20-13, and Nelson Nitchman's Colby Mules were defeated by C. C. N. Y. 20-16. Adam Walsh, the sole veteran coach, saw his Polar Bear lose to Tufts at Medford. This week end Bates is host to New Hampshire, Bowdoin plays Wesleyan at Brunswick, Maine stays home for Northeastern, while Colby meets Norwich at Waterville.

The State of Vermont had as bad a week end as Maine, for all three of her teams lost. Vermont University lost to Northeastern, Norwich proved an easy mark for Dartmouth 35-0, and Middlebury was swamped by Williams 33-0. Next Saturday, besides the Norwich-Colby game, contests involving the Green Mountain Staters will find Middlebury at home to Tufts and Vermont a host to Trinity.

Fesler Seeks Win

All Little Three teams acquitted themselves with distinction over the week end, Williams defeating Middlebury, Amherst beating Bates, and Wesleyan giving in grudgingly to Brown 20-6. Games on tap find Wesleyan at Bowdoin—and this will probably mark Wes Fesler's first victory as a head coach—Williams opening Princeton's season at Princeton, and Amherst playing at Dartmouth. Coach Tuss McLaughry's first Big Green team was impressive in swamping Norwich Saturday and is expected to continue along the victory trail at the expense of the Lord Jeffs.

In other games involving New England elevens, Massachusetts State will play Connecticut at Amherst, Rhode Island State will meet Lowell Textile at Kingston, and Sprignfield will go to New Brunswick, N. J., to face Rutgers.

Dodgers Move to Manhattan

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The boisterous Brooklyn Dodgers and staid New York Yankees focused their full attention on the World Series today. The champions of the National and American Leagues went about the business of preparing for their world's championship struggle. Both teams scheduled workouts at the Stadium, and the Dodgers arranged to ride in a late-afternoon parade in Brooklyn as the borough officially and elaborately celebrated the Brooks' first pennant in 21 years.

This monster demonstration was expected to excite the Dodgers' fabulous followers to such peaks of enthusiasm that the entire squad of Brooklyn players moved into a Manhattan hotel last night in order to get some rest and relaxation before the big show starts.

The same expectation that Brooklyn's baseball fans wouldn't be able to wait till opening day to set out for the series prompted police to assign a small detail of patrolmen to Yankee Stadium last night, 48 hours ahead of their previous plans.

The 28,000 unreserved and bleacher seats still available at the stadium will not go on sale till Wednesday morning, but a line of fans is expected to start forming at almost any hour now. Police said the early arrivals could bring chairs or stools, but would not be permitted to "camp out" with tents, cots, stoves or other paraphernalia.

All box and reserved seats at the stadium have been sold out for several weeks, and a crowd of about 70,000, largest in series history, is expected to see the first game. A crowd of similar size will see the second game in the stadium Thursday and then the scene will shift to Ebbets Field, which seats only 32,000, for contests Friday, Saturday and Sunday. If sixth and seventh games are necessary, they will be played at the stadium next Monday and Wednesday.

The practices today were expected to be routine affairs, with authoritative announcement of the first-game pitchers probably being delayed until the teams work out again tomorrow.

It is agreed generally that the opening hurlers will be Whit Wyatt for the Dodgers, a right-hander with 22 victories, and Charley (Red) Ruffing for the Yankees, a right-hander with 15 triumphs.

However, it is not the names of the starting pitchers for the series that has stumped all the guessers. It is their possible effectiveness.

SAME time 8 P.M.
STANDARD TIME EVERY MONDAY

SAME stations
SAME all-star cast
* James Melton, Tenor
* Francia White, Soprano
* Donald Voorhees and the
* Bell Symphonic Orchestra and Chorus

WNAC WTAG WGY WJAR WEAF WCSH WTIC and NBC Red Network

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Major Leaders

(Final)

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .406; Travis, Washington, .359.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 135; Di Maggio, New York, 122.
Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 123; Keller, New York, 122.
Hits—Travis, Washington, 218; Heath, Cleveland, 199.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 44; Di Maggio, New York, 42.
Triples—Heath, Cleveland, 20; Travis, Washington 18.
Home runs—Williams, Boston, 37; Keller, New York, 33.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 33; Kuhel, Chicago, 19.
Pitching—Gomez, New York, 15-5; Ruffing, New York, 15-6.

American League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .343; Cooney, Boston, .319.
Runs—Reiser, Brooklyn, 177; Hack, Chicago, 111.
Runs Batted In—Camilli, Brooklyn, 120; Young, New York, 104.
Hits—Hack, Chicago, 185; Reiser, Brooklyn, 184.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 40; Mize, St. Louis, 38.
Triples—Reiser, Brooklyn, 17; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 13.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 34; Ott, New York, 27.
Stolen Bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, 18; Hopp, St. Louis, Handley, Pittsburgh, and Frey, Cincinnati, 16.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 19-4; Higbe, Brooklyn, 22-9.

Little World Series

MONTREAL, Sept. 29 (AP)—Financial figures on the Little Word Series:

Third Game

Attendance: 16,705.
Net income: $12,300.28.
Commissions' share: $1,845.03.
Montreal club's share: $1,537.54.
Columbus club's share: $1,537.54.
Players' pool: $7,380.17.

Total for Three Games

Attendance: 38,803.
Net income: $27,650.42.
Commissions' share: $4,148.89.
Montreal club's share: $3,457.44.
Columbus club's share: $1,919.90.
Players' share: $16,595.65.

Now Next Year—!

Hughie Duffy (left) and Ted Williams

Despite a sensational batting year by Williams, the popular young Red Sox star, Duffy of the old Braves is still the all-time hitting champion with his .438 average in 1894. However, Ted did finish with a fine .406 figure and will get another crack at Hughie's record high next year. And, incidentally, if Williams ever breaks it, Duffy will be the first to congratulate him.

Ted First of Red Sox to Go Over .400

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe Di Maggio, Whit Wyatt, Dolph Camilli or some other Yankee or Dodger may play the starring role in the World Series which opens at Yankee Stadium on Wednesday. But as far as Boston is concerned, baseball's leading hero for 1941 is Ted "The Kid" Williams, the long and lanky Californian who plays left field for the Red Sox. Every fan in the country knows by this time that Ted has joined the American League's "400" society.

When the boys sit down to talk about great hitters in the future, they cannot ignore Williams. By closing at .406 (.4057 to be exact), "The Kid" wrote his name in the record book beside those of Hughie Duffy, Ty Cobb, Rogers Hornsby, Joe Jackson, Harry Heilmann, Larry Lajoie, George Sisler and other top-notch sluggers of the past.

Class By Himself

Williams stands in a class by himself among the all-time Red Sox hitters. He is the first .400 sticker ever to wear a Red Sox uniform. The previous high was held by Dale Alexander, who did .367 for the American League crown in 1932, dividing his season between Boston and Detroit. The only other Boston player with a higher average was little Hugh Duffy, who established the all-time record of .438 back in 1894 with the old Braves.

Since the founding of the American League in 1900, only two other men have ever out-hit the popular young Red Sox slugger. Ty Cobb rose to .420 in 1911 and did .410 the following year. George Sisler made .407 in 1920 and climbed to .420 two seasons later. But one important item should be remembered. When those other fellows were taking their swings, any fly ball advancing a runner was credited as a sacrifice—no time at bat for the hitter. Ted was not favored with this advantage in 1941.

High All Year

Williams flirted with the .400 class all year. Late in May he was up to .404. When the pennant race turned into June lane he stood at .429. On July 1 he was back to 404. Ted slipped below his coveted level twice through July, once going as low as .393, but by Aug. 1 he was back to .409. Not once during August did he fall under .400.

As the Red Sox faced their Sunday double-header with the Athletics at Philadelphia, Ted's chances looked rather slim. Having dropped to .399 the day before, he needed four of five hits on the final day to reach his goal. However, the boy was equal to the task. With the pressure on, and on heavy, he came up with six hits in eight official tries, including his 37th homer.

Up Two Games

Joe Cronin's finish of 84 victories and 70 defeats was a two-game improvement over the 1940 race, when he ended in a fourth-place tie with the White Sox. This time Joe was seven full contests up on the Chicago crew and firmly lodged in the runner-up berth.

The Braves were not so fortunate in the National League race. Lacking the batting power of a contender, they finished seventh, eight contests behind the Cubs and 19 in front of the hapless Phillies.

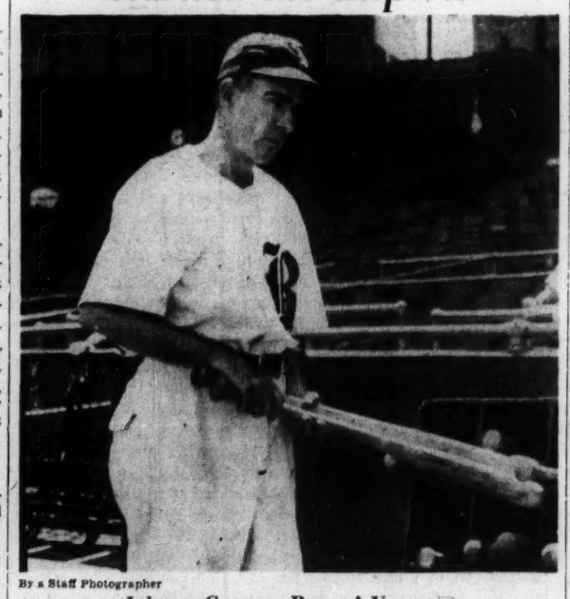
However, the Braves did produce one of the league's stars in Johnny Cooney, whose unofficial .321 average was second to Brooklyn's Pete Reiser in the batting race. Every year they predict that John will hang up his glove. But every year he comes back to show up most of the youngsters. We wonder will be do it again in '42?

* * *

Shorts . . . The Braves slumped four games behind their 1940 pace . . . Lefty Grove, honored with a "day," started the second game at Phillie yesterday and was hit hard . . . Take a good look at that box score . . . It may be the last time you will ever see Grove's name in one . . . Dick Newsome barely missed the 20-victory level, but even his 19 are something to cheer about . . . Charley Wagner and Joe Dobson each bagged 12.

Buddy Hassett closed the season in a batting streak . . . He went up 22 percentage points in September and finished at .296 . . . Remember, all figures quoted at this hour are unofficial . . . Ted Williams has made a wide increase each year . . . He did .327 in 1939, jumped to .334 in '40, and now sports that .406 mark . . . By the way, he also is the new home-run champion with 37—champion of both leagues . . . Frank Lamanna played center field for the Braves yesterday . . . He will try outfield in the spring at Sanford, Fla. . . . George "Birdie" Tebbetts, the Detroit catcher, is going back to college . . . This week he will enter the University of New Hampshire as a special student in the College of Agriculture . . . He wants to become a dirt farmer, whatever that is . . . Now for the World Series.

Startled the Experts



By a Staff Photographer

Johnny Cooney, Braves' Veteran

When the Braves reported for spring training back in February, Cooney filled a coaching post. But when Casey Stengel was unable to locate a young center fielder, Johnny picked up his glove, went out to his old stamping grounds and proceeded to finish second among National League hitters

Twenty Clubs Represented in Play

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those who are most zealous in promoting the interests of women's golf in Massachusetts have every reason to feel gratified over several aspects of the State championship at Winchester last week that resulted in a 4-and-3 victory for Mrs. John Grew over Mrs. F. H. Gleason in the final. One of the encouraging factors was to see one newcomer in the final, for Mrs. Gleason's hard-earned road to the runner-up role in her second State title quest ought to be the best possible spur to other young players who have an ambition to go places competitively.

Mrs. Gleason was one of several comparative newcomers who showed better than average possibilities and there will hardly be so much stress laid, hereafter, on the hitting inequalities of Massachusetts girls as compared to those of other sections of the country. Mrs. Warren Beard, brilliant performer from the dazzling 75 of the qualifying round until she hit a soft spot at just the wrong time, to fall victim of a superb performance by Mrs. Grew, demonstrated that she at last has put on the extra yardage that her game previously lacked.

Comparable Hitting

Such players as Mrs. Thomas Whiteside, Alice Belanger, Mrs. George R. Norby and Mrs. Donald McClusky showed hitting ability comparable to most of those who played in the recent national; while such others as Dorothy Sullivan, Nancy Bailey and Ruth Wilcox are fairly certain to both lengthen out and improve their play in general. Mrs. Gleason is another with better than average distance and I don't doubt that there are others of whom the same might be said, but whose play I did not actually observe.

The progress in Massachusetts women's golf since Mrs. Vare won the state title at Winchester in 1921 can be measurably recognized from the fact that the then Glenna Collett won paeans of adulation for registering an 84 against Harriot Curtis, setting up a new women's record for the course, yet nine strokes higher than Mrs. Beard's qualification 75 last week and quite possible 75 for Mrs. Grew when she defeated Mrs. Beard in the semi-finals. Of course it is to be borne in mind that there have been alterations in the course since then. In 1921 the first hole measured 500 yards. It is interesting to note that Miss Collett was 18 at the time, the youngest winner of the state title before or since, and the same age as Miss Wilcox, who gained so much prominence by her showing last week.

From 20 Clubs

But there are other aspects to this latest championship even more encouraging than anything that happened in the actual play. Greatest of all, it might well be said, is that fact that the 32 qualifiers in the championship flight hailed from no fewer than 20 clubs. There were five from Charles River, three from Brae Burn, three from Winchester, two each from Dedham, United Shoe, Wellesley and Worcester and one each from Concord, Essex, Furnace Brook, Green Hill, Highland, Marshfield, Minute Man, Myopia, Oakley, Riverside, The Country Club, Vesper and Walpole.

What that signifies is that capable golfers are being developed in a lot of clubs and over most sections, marking a wide growth and a cheery outlook. With girls from so many different clubs qualifying in a championship division it is only reasonable to suppose that it will be a stimulation for others in those clubs to go about the task of improving their game until, they, too, can match strokes with the leaders.

Worcester District

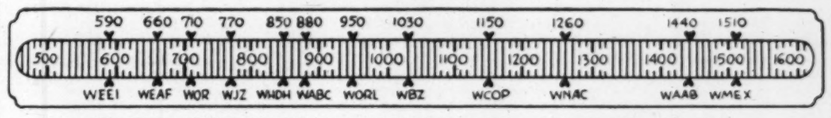
The field of 76 starters at Winchester represented 32 clubs and nine of the contestants hailed from clubs in the Worcester District, namely, Mrs. George McClusky, Mrs. Wayne Billins and Mrs. L. B. Goff from the Worcester Country Club; Mrs. W. J. Cosgrove, Mrs. R. C. Griffith, Mrs. G. B. Snow and Mrs. Nicholas Thornton from Grand View and Mrs. George R. Norby from Green Hill. That good showing from up-state might well reflect the interest aroused by staging the championship last year at Worcester and it also might be an encouraging sign for the men's Massachusetts Golf Association in looking for some hopeful reactions because of staging its state amateur championship this year at Springfield.

A noteworthy feature of the play itself was the manner in which Mrs. Grew got her swing in the groove (Grewve, as somebody put it) after a struggle at the start, for she allowed that her wooden play was terrible in the qualifying round, but that her putter saved her. She was not many yards behind Mrs. Beard off the tees in their match and the putter again was working overtime. But, as Mrs. Beard put it, Mrs. Grew always could putt. Mrs. Gleason hardly could be blamed that she began the final a mite shaky, from the novelty of finding herself in such a position, where experience unquestionably counts appreciably.

There was the most extraordinary championship atmosphere to the semifinals of anything I've ever known at a championship anywhere. Three of the four semi-finalists, Mrs. Grew, Mrs. Beard, and Mrs. Austin, had all been state title winners and the two referees, Mrs. Edith H. Baker and Mrs. D. M. Belcher, also were past winners, Mrs. Baker five times.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-190m
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Musical Interlude	Sports and Music
3:15 Intermezzo, strings,	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots",	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade" sketch	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife	"Fall Fashions"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Bob Hannon, songs,	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Concert Orchestra,	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Children's Program	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Adventure Stories	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	The Vagabonds	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music: Weather	News Service	Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopepr	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	William M. Hoar
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Male Quartet
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs,	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America";**	Concert Miniatures	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	"Salute" program
7:45 serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"The World's Best"	**James Melton; Francia**	"Sizing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	"Sky Over Britain"	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"Grand Slam"; quiz	**Margaret Speaks; orch.; OPM speaker**	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45	"True or False"; quiz		Glen Gray's Orchestra	Tillman Tells
9:00 **"Radio Theater"; M. Scott, D. Fairbanks, "Third Finger, Left Hand"**	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q." quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Meet the Band"	program	Colonial News Service	
9:30	**"For America We Sing"**	"That Brewster Boy";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	**"For America We Sing"**	dramatic serial	Mary Small, songs; orch.	
10:00 **Orson Welles and Mercury Theater**	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 **Civilian Defense**	Aloha Land	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Network Sports	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Maj. Gen. O'Ryan	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Postview of "Arsenic and	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 Music	"Music You Want"	Old Lace"; interviews	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **The World Today.**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music.	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Hits and Encores	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Songs by Elvera	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "590 Presents"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:45 Kathleen Norris	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	concerts
10:00 Hymn Recital	"The Scour Hour"	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge",	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Bachelor's Children"	Defense speaker	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Music; talks; stories	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews,	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	Music; talks; stories	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister, sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	La Rosa Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news; farm com-	Radio Playhouse	La Rosa Italian Melodies	**"Monitor Views the News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
2:00 Serial drama	Talk: **U. S. Army Band**	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15 Serial drama	**U. S. Army Band**	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	Hits and Encores	Cch Yellin's Orchestra
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Orimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	Five Star News
3:00 'Of Men and Books'	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music: 'Denver Darlings'	Sports and music
3:15 'Of Men and Books'	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Charioteers," quartet	Sports and music
3:30 News: "Snapshots",	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45 "In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00 "Around the Hub"	National Association of	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Joseph C. Lincoln,	Attorney Generals	"Stella Dallas"	"Siesta Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Army Maneuvers",	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45 Concert orchestra	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"Adventure Stories"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie",	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Escorts and Betty"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather.	News Service	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Bob Hannon, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Diminutive Classics"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken, in	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	"Salute" program
7:45 "Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	**Treasury Hour: Variety**	Ray Block's Orchestra;	World Series Preview	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	**Show; guests; orches-**	vocalists; chorus	J Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 **"Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns**	**tra; Graham McNamee,**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Progr'm
8:45	**master of ceremonies**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Civilian Defense Progr'm	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	First Piano Quartet	Piibert McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45 tion; talks; drama	"Song Shop"	Molly	tra; vocalist	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Fantasy in Melody"	**Bob Hope; J. Colonna;**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	"Fantasy in Melody"	**soloists; orchestra**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvizu	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	'College Humor'; variety;	"Mystery Hall"; David	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	soloists; orchestra	Cheskin's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Parade of the News	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Music; network	Want"; recordings	Postview "Student	BBC News	"Day's End"; news
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Prince" Interviews	Paul Burton's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"

Rough Riders Win

LANSDOWNE PARK, Ottawa, Sept. 29 (CP)—Ottawa Rough Riders, in their first test of power in the Eastern Rugby Football Union, defeated Montreal Bulldogs 18-5, before some 5,000 fans, Saturday.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 30
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs
For Tuesday, Sept. 30

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc, and 15.35mc.) (19.5m). Christian Science Program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

2:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for Advanced Students and Beginners).

(15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program: News; Music and Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.83mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: Two Men and a Girl; Musical Moments; Tune Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Concert and Dance.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: The Chanticleers; Concert and Dance.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
9:05 p. m.—News in Spanish. Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—New in English: Jack Dalton, cowboy songs, The World's Best, drama.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children"; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:10 p. m.—Music for Violin and Piano, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Band of H. M. Welsh Guards, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; Clive Brook, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Report, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLGH, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—First Military Band, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio newsreel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music, OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

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Baseball Reaches Final Act—Heartening Note to Los Angeles Gridiron Opening

Greater New York Ready For Sixth Subway Series

Bringing to a fitting climax one of the most exciting and dramatic seasons in history, baseball's biggest show—the World Series—moves majestically into the sport-light this week. Opening Wednesday at Yankee Stadium, the National League Brooklyn Dodgers and American League New York Yankees will clash in the 38th October event. And from all outward appearances, it will be productive of more thrills and cheers than any of its predecessors.

It will be Greater New York's sixth so-called nickel or subway series, but the first between the Yankees and Dodgers. In other such meetings, the Yanks always opposed their Polo Ground neighbors, the Giants. For the Bronx boys it marks their 12th appearance in the series and their fifth in the most recent six years.

Eight Straight

Brooklyn has waited 21 long campaigns for this big show. The Dodgers, more affectionately known as "The Bums," dropped the 1920 series to the Cleveland Indians, 5-2. In 1916 they were defeated by the Boston Red Sox, 4-1. Of the 12 fall sets entered into by the Yankees eight resulted in victories. They captured their 1938 and '39 series from the Chicago Cubs and Cincinnati Reds without the loss of a single game.

For the benefit of those who may have tuned in late, bats will start swinging in Yankee Stadium at exactly 1:30 Eastern Standard Time on Wednesday, weather permitting. The second date of the annual four-out-of-seven-game affair will also be played in the American League stronghold. On Friday the scene shifts to Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, where the third, fourth and fifth contests are scheduled. If sixth or seventh engagements are necessary to settle the dispute, they will be played in Yankee Stadium.

Attendance Mark

In the event of a postponement, the clubs will stay in that location until the game is played, the remainder of the schedule moving up accordingly. This year for the first time there will be an open date between the sixth and seventh games, if the series goes that far. This will give the customers a full 24 hours in which to purchase tickets for game No. 7. All contests begin at 1:30, except the Sunday date at Brooklyn, which starts at 2 o'clock.

An all-time series single-game attendance record is almost assured for the first encounter. As Yankee Stadium seats better than 70,000, and the demand for tickets is unparalleled in the memory of the most experienced observer, the 66,669 figure established by the Yankees and Giants at the Stadium Oct. 4, 1936, seems certain to be erased from the books.

All reserved seats at the Stadium have been sold for a couple of weeks, but 14,000 upper grandstand unreserved and 14,000 bleacher seats will go on sale the morning of each game.

Greatest Crush

Could the entire series be played on the banks of the Harlem River, there is no telling how many records would be shattered. But when the two teams move over to Ebbets Field, the seating capacity will be limited to around 30,000, with four or five thousand more squeezing into the aisles and among the rafters. Among other things, this show figures to produce the greatest crush in history. Larry MacPhail, the man behind the Brooklyn club, may have to call out the army and navy to protect his ball park from the most confused rush of fan traffic of all time.

As far as past performances are concerned, the Yankees will have it all over the Dodgers. It is an old story for the Bronx boys. By this time most of them have learned to take a World Series in stride. Although eight of the Brooks have enjoyed previous series experience, the N. L. champs for the most part must be classed as series rookies.

McCarthy Leads

On the managerial side, Joe McCarthy holds a wide advantage over Leo Durocher. Under the McCarthy regime the Yankees have never lost a fall series, while winning five. Joe arrived on the scene in 1931 and saw his charges triumph in '32, '36, '37, '38 and '39. Over that period he lost only three classic games and twice won in the shortest possible way—four straight.

Durocher, too, has felt the pressure of the big money series. He played a reserve role for the Yankees back in the fall of '28, three years before McCarthy reached the American League. Leo also appeared in all seven games of the 1934 affair with the St. Louis Cardinals. But, of course, this is his first experience as a manager.

However, Durocher may be able to edge McCarthy in the percentage column. If Leo wins this one, his average will be 1.000—one victory in one try. McCarthy already has one defeat—in '29 as leader of the Cubs.

E. R.

Series Umpires

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Sept. 29

Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis announced today the following staff of umpires for the World Series:

American League: William A. McGowan and William T. Grieve, and John A. Quinn as alternate.

National League: Ralph Pinelli and Larry Goetz, and William Stewart as alternate.

College Football

Week-End Results

By the Associated Press

Amherst 31, Bates 7.
Brown 20, Wesleyan 6.
Westminster 19, Carnegie Tech 13.
City College New York 20, Colby 16.
Colgate 66, St. Lawrence 0.
Dartmouth 35, Norwich 0.
Manhattan 20, St. Bonaventure 13.
Maryland 18, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Navy 34, William and Mary 0.
New York U. 23, Penn Military 7.
West Virginia 13, Waynesburg 7.
Western Maryland 34, Cortland 6.
Bucknell 12, Lebanon Valley 7.
Buffalo 19, Susquehanna 0.
Coast Guard 7, Connecticut 0.
George Washington 25, Mount St. Mary's 0.
Rhode Island 20, Maine 13.
Albright 14, Muhlenberg 3.
Northeastern 20, Vermont 6.
Rensselaer Poly. 21, Drexel 0.
Rutgers 34, Alfred 0.
Williams 33, Middlebury 0.
Wash. and Jeff. 14, Mount Union 0.
St. Francis 33, St. Anselm's 24.
Mass. State 7, Springfield 7 (tie).
Trinity 20, Union 0.
Tufts 12, Bowdoin 6.
New Hampshire 53, Lowell Textile 6.
Hartwick 13, Lehigh 13 (tie).
West Chester 7, Delaware 7 (tie).
Alabama 47, Southwestern L. 6.
Mississippi State 6, Florida 0.
Georgia 81, Mercer 0.
Kentucky 37, Virginia Tech 14.
Tulane 21, Boston College 7.
Clemson 36, Virginia Military 7.
Duke 43 Wake Forest 14.
South Carolina 13, North Carolina 7.
Virginia 25, Lafayette 0.
Centre 14, Mississippi C. 7.
Notre Dame 38, Arizona 7.
Michigan 19, Michigan State 7.
Iowa 25, Drake 6.
Detroit 14, Indiana 7.
Ohio State 12, Missouri 7.
Vanderbilt 3, Purdue 0.
Fort Hays State 0, Kansas State 0 (tie).
Western Michigan 7, Western Reserve 0.
Wooster 14, Bowling Green 14 (tie).
Heidelberg 13, Otterbein 0.
Kent State 58, Bluffton 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 33, Albion (Mich.) 0.
Depauw 26, Franklin 6.
St. Joseph (Ind.) 3, Toledo 0.
Miami (O.) 26, Wabash 0.
Capitol 14, Valparaiso 13.
Texas Christian 6, Tulsa 0.
Canisius 27 De Sales 7.
St. Benedict's 6, Rockhurst 0.
Santa Clara 32, San Francisco 7.
Marshall 51, Illinois Wesleyan 7.
Morris-Harvey 44, Salem 0.
Richmond 26, Randolph-Macon 0.
North Carolina State 6, Davidson 6.
Holy Cross 19, L. S. U. 13.
West Kentucky Teachers 14, Morehead 0.
Millsaps 26, East Tennessee T. 0.
Emory and Henry 14, Hiwasse 6.
Maryville 47, Union 0.
East Kentucky T. 14, Carson Newman 0.
Millsaps 19, Louisiana College 0.
Ripon 14, Coe 0.
Lawrence Tech 26, Wilson Jr. College 0.
Knox 7, Augustana 0.
Cincinnati 28, Louisville 7.
North Central 21, Elmhurst 0.
Hamline 14, Augsburg 0.
St. John's 13, Duluth Teachers 6.
Western Illinois 9, Wheaton 0.
Rapid City Mines 6, Hilendale Normal 0.
Manchester 0, Indiana State 0.
DeKalb 14, Whitewater Teachers 0.
Omaha 0, Idaho Southern 0.
Hibbing Jr. 20, Mason City Jr. 18.
Black Hills Teachers 26, Huron 0.
South Dakota 13, Wayne Teachers 0.
St Mary's (Texas) 28, Southeast Louisiana 0.
McMurray 36, Eastern New Mexico 0.
Texas Mines 0, Louisiana 0.
Eastern Washington 14, Puget Sound 0.
Humbolt State 14, San Francisco State 2.
West Texas State 7, Fresno State 6.
Los Angeles C. C. 14, San Francisco Jr. 0.
Albion 13, Eastern Oregon 2.
Scranton 12, Upsala 0.
Presbyterian 34, Oglethorpe 14.
East Carolina T. 31, Tusculum 0.
Oklahoma 19, Oklahoma A&M 0.
Northern Michigan 13, Oshkosh (Wis.) T. 0.
Lawrence 6, Grinnell 2.
James Millikan 21, Cornell (Ia.) 0.
Southwestern (Okla.) Tech 13, Emporia (Kan.) State 12.
Monmouth 6, Beloit 0.
Macalester 21, St. Mary's (Minn.) 13.
Carbondale (Ill.) T. 14, Evansville 0.
Arkansas 58, Central Oklahoma State 0.
Baylor 20, Hardin-Simmons 0.
Southern Methodist 54, North Texas State 0.
Texas A&M 54, Sam Houston 0.
Texas 34, Colorado 6.
Colorado State 21, Colorado Mines 6.
Colorado College 42, Regis 0.
Utah 26, Idaho 7.
Montana State 19, Western State 0.
Minnesota 14, Washington 6.
California 31, St. Mary's (Calif.) 0.
West Va. Wesleyan 28, Geneva 0.
Glenville 13, Potomac State 6.
Lawrence Tech 26, Wilson Jr. College 0.
Alma 12, Grand Rapids 0.
Michigan Tech 12, Superior (Wis.) Tea. 0.
Central Normal 19, East'n Illinois Tea. 6.
Bradley 19, Carleton 6.
Illinois College 12, Carthage 7.
Earlham 13, Defiance 0.
Concordia (Minn.) 7, St. Olaf 0.
Stanford 19, Oregon 15.
Southern California 13, Oregon State 7.
Nevada 32, California Tech 0.
California Aggies 7, Calif. Ramblers 7, (tie).

Coast Tennis

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 29 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, national singles champion from Clinton, S. C., and defending titlist in the annual Pacific Coast tennis championships, breezed through his first round match yesterday, defeating Tate Coulthard of Berkeley, 6—2, 6—4.

Gene Smith, Piedmont, Calif., schoolteacher and former Wimbledon quarter-finalist, won a second round match from Bill Canning, University of California, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

William Talbert, fourth seeded player from Cincinnati, defeated Harry Likas, San Francisco, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1, in a third round match.

National League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	100	54	.649	
St. Louis	97	56	.634	2½
Cincinnati	88	66	.571	12
Pittsburgh	81	73	.526	19
New York	74	79	.484	25½
Chicago	70	84	.455	30
Boston	62	92	.403	38
Philadelphia	43	111	.275	57

Results Sept. 27

Boston 5, New York 4.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 15, Pittsburgh 9.

Results Sept. 28

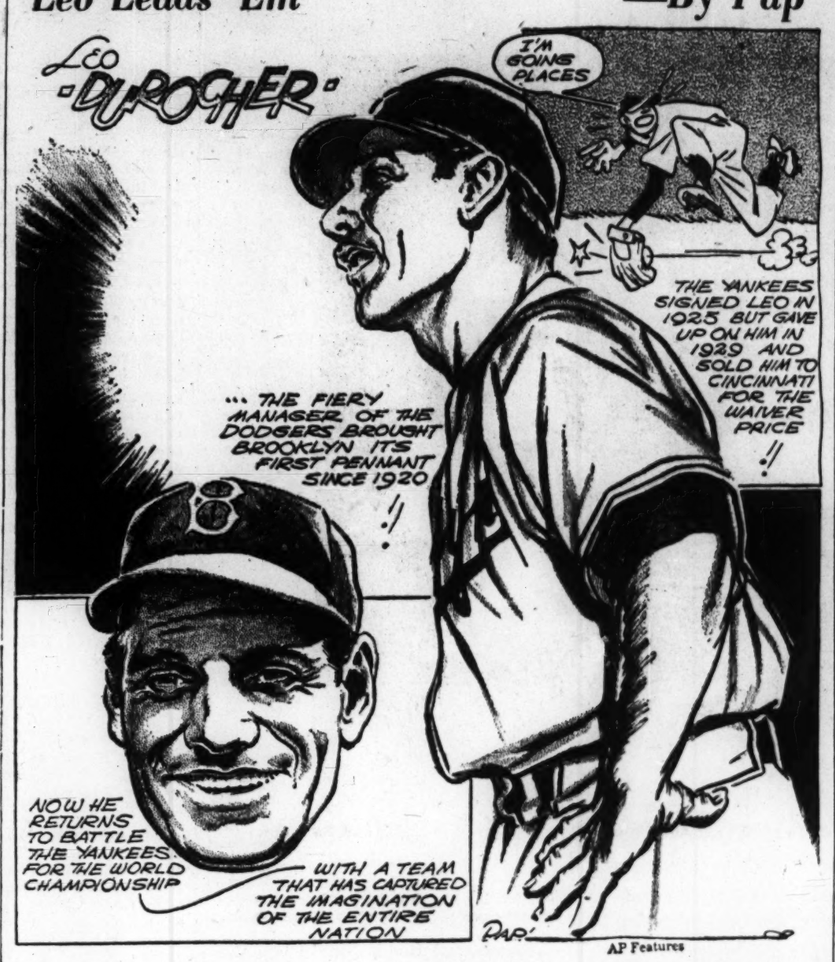
New York 2, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.

American Soccer League

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia American 2, Scots-American 1.
New York American 0, Baltimore 0.
Philadelphia Nationals 5, Brooklyn Hispanos 2.
Brookhatten 6, Baltimore Americans 1.
St. Mary's Celtics 2, Irish Americans 1.

Leo Leads 'Em —By Pap'


LEO "DUROCHER"
I'M GOING PLACES
THE YANKEES SIGNED LEO IN 1925 BUT GAVE UP ON HIM IN 1929 AND SOLD HIM TO CINCINNATI FOR THE WAIVER PRICE
... THE FIERY MANAGER OF THE DODGERS BROUGHT BROOKLYN ITS FIRST PENNANT SINCE 1920
NOW HE RETURNS TO BATTLE THE YANKEES FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
WITH A TEAM THAT HAS CAPTURED THE IMAGINATION OF THE ENTIRE NATION
PAP

AP Features

Lincoln Site Of NCAA Meet

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Lincoln will be the site of the 1942 national collegiate track meet June 19 and 20 with the University of Nebraska the host school.

It will be the first N. C. A. A. meet for Lincoln, site of the national A. A. U. championships in 1927-31-35-37.

The announcement by the university athletic department followed approval of Lincoln as the site by Phillip O. Badger of New York University, President of the N. C. A. A., and Kenneth (Tug) Wilson, Northwestern University Director of Athletics and chairman of the N. C. A. A. track committee.

The Nebraska track is rated by the A. A. U. as one of the fastest in the nation, and track coach Ed Weir said the oval should be at its best in June.

Baseball Stars

By the Associated Press

Ted Williams, Red Sox—Got six hits, including homer, in eight trips to plate, as Sox split twin bill with Athletics, to finish with .4057 batting mark.

Bob Chipman, Dodgers—Pitched three-hit ball for five innings against Phils to bring Brooklyn 100th victory in final game.

Harlond Clift, Browns—His two doubles paced mates to win over Indians.

Dave Koslo, Giants—His six-hit pitching stopped Braves.

Thornton Lee, White Sox—His six-hitter beat Tigers, and gave him 22 victories for year.

Eddie Beazley, Cardinals—Scattered Cubs' 10 hits in successful big league debut.

Sid Hudson, Senators—Shut out Yankees on four hits and hit double that figured in deciding rally.

Bill Clemensen, Pirates—Gave up five hits to beat Reds.

Amateur Baseball

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Fort Custer, Mich., Reception Center team won its way to the American Baseball Congress' national amateur tournament final yesterday by defeating Grant Town, W. Va., 10 to 3, in a game played in a light rain.

Fort Custer will meet Charlotte, N. C., for the title.

Wendy Miller, added batteryman from Battle Creek Recreation League, hurled 4-hit ball for the soldiers and never was in trouble as his teammates gave him a good lead. Fort Custer made 11 hits off three Grant Town pitchers.

Vitt Resigns

OAKLAND, Calif (AP)—Peppery Oscar Vitt, who dropped from major to minor league baseball after managing Cleveland to within a game of the pennant last year, has resigned his job as skipper of the Portland club. Vitt said he had severed connections with the Coast League team, which finished in a last place tie with Los Angeles, because "it seemed like a hopeless proposition."

American Association

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Standings of the American Pro Football Association, including yesterday's games:

Club	W	L	T	Pts	O.P.
Jersey City	1	0	0	9	0
Paterson	1	0	1	23	0
Long Island	2	1	0	23	29
Newark	1	1	0	15	17
Wilmington	0	1	1	6	13
Providence	0	2	0	7	34

Results Sept. 28

Jersey City 9, Providence 0.
Paterson 0, Wilmington 0.
Long Island 10, Newark 0.

This Week's Schedule

Friday, Oct. 3 (night).
Jersey City at Wilmington.
Paterson at Long Island.

Minnesota and Stanford Loom Again as Champions

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Put down Minnesota and Stanford in your football book once more as potential champions and, even at this early date, figure on keeping close watch on Tulane, Duke, Texas, Navy, Georgetown, and Notre Dame. And don't waste any tears on Harmon-less Michigan.

Defeat for some of these may be no farther away than this week but the finger points to them on the basis of their exploits on the first big program of the new season. Dozens of other major teams will make their 1941 bows this week and a radical revision of the list probably will be in order.

Faced with the sternest test of all are Wallace Wade's Duke Blue Devils. Victorious over Wake Forest, 43-14, the Blue Devils now face Tennessee at Durham in the game that may decide whether or not Duke is to finish with a perfect slate.

New Campaign

Minnesota, rated the No. 1 team in the country last year, started off a new campaign last week by whipping Washington's Huskies, Pacific Coast power, 14-6, as Bruce Smith scored both Gopher touchdowns and generally comported himself like the All-America he is touted to be. Minnesota will be idle this week but Stanford, which just got past tough Oregon, 19-15, thanks mainly to its All-America quarterback, Frankie Albert, will play U. C. L. A.'s Bruins. U. C. L. A. beat Washington State, 7-6, in its opener.

Tulane looked tremendous in an easy 21-7 conquest of Boston College, Sugar Bowl champions and an unbeaten, untied array in 1940. Next opponent for Tulane is Auburn.

Fine Passer

Notre Dame, uncovering a fine passer in Angelo Bertelli during last week's 38-7 rout of Arizona, tackles stiffer opposition in Indiana this week, even though the Hoosiers dropped a last-minute 14-7 decision to Detroit. Michigan's Wolverines, with sophomore Tom Kuzma taking up where his Gary, Ind., fellow-townsman, Tommy Harmon, left off, tackles Iowa after handing Michigan State a neat 19-7 troucing. Iowa warmed up with Drake, 25-8.

Dana Bible's Texas Longhorns, who brushed aside Colorado, 34-6, may find Louisiana State's Tigers harder to digest, although the Tigers were beaten by Johnny Grigas and Holy Cross, 19-13. Georgetown, conqueror of highly-touted Mississippi, 16-6, should have no worries with Virginia Tech, trounced by Kentucky, 37-14. Navy, which lived up to its advance notices in a 34-0 rout of William & Mary, faces West Virginia, an eastern darkhorse, in its next venture.

Intersectional Games

Intersectional games are heavily stressed this week with the South and Western Conference furnishing most of the invaders. Paul Brown's Ohio State Buckeyes, who outplayed Missouri, 12-7, make the long trek to Los Angeles to tangle with Southern California, 13-7 victor over Oregon State. Purdue, tripped by Vanderbilt, 3-0, on Jack Jenkins' first-period field goal, moves eastward to play Pitt. Fordham, virtually certain to be a championship factor in the East, makes its first start against Southern Methodist.

Virginia Military, George Washington, and The Citadel of the Southern Conference, all play northern rivals. V. M. I., badly beaten by Clemson, faces Temple, easy 31-9 victor over Kansas; George Washington plays Manhattan and The Citadel furnishes Army's opening opposition. Virginia, a former Southern Conference member which trounced Lafayette last week, 25-0, will seek to make it two in a row over Yale. Duquesne and Tulsa, Missouri and Colorado, Villanova and Centre, and Denver and Baylor complete the intersectional pairings.

Highlights

Highlights in the week's program otherwise:

East: Penn and Harvard collide at Philadelphia in the opening Ivy League game, while Cornell plays Syracuse and Columbia meets Brown. Princeton and Dartmouth play members of the "Little Three," the Tigers battling Williams, while Dartmouth engages Amherst. Colgate, with a fine team in the making, plays Penn State at Buffalo.

Midwest: Northwestern makes its debut against Kansas State, held to a scoreless tie by Fort Hays Teachers. Wisconsin opens against Marquette and Illinois against Miami of Ohio. Big Six competition starts at Ames, where Iowa State must face Nebraska's champion Huskers. Kansas plays Washington University at St. Louis.

Southwest: Arkansas and Texas Christian meet in the first conference game as Rice and Texas A. and M. meet warm-up opponents in Sam Houston and Texas A. and I. respectively.

Southwestern Tilts

South: Alabama's first Southeastern Conference foe is Mississippi State, which just got past Florida, 6-0, last week. Kentucky and Georgia meet rivals from the Southern Conference. Georgia has a tough foe to beat in South Caroline, which upset North Carolina, 13-7. Kentucky has no worries with Washington & Lee.

Three Southern Conference games are booked. Clemson plays North Carolina State, held to a 6-6 draw by Davidson. North Caroline meets Davidson, and Furman plays Wake Forest.

Far West: California, which showed surprising strength in a 31-0 defeat of St. Mary's Gaels, plays Washington State. Oregon State will meet Washington. Oregon's next rival is Francis Schmidt's Idaho eleven, badly beaten by Utah, 26-7. Santa Clara opens against Loyola of Los Angeles on Sunday. Sole Rocky Mountain Big Seven game will pit Colorado State against Wyoming.

Slapnicka Out

CLEVELAND (AP) — Cyril C. Slapnicka, discoverer of Bob Feller and general manager of the Cleveland Indians since November, 1935, has resigned.

"The Cleveland baseball club officials and I are parting with nothing but the most friendly feelings," Slapnicka said. "I simply decided that after six years on the job I would prefer to make a change."

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Saturday

Pacific Coast League Play-offs

Sacramento 6, San Diego 3 (Sacramento wins, four games to none).
Hollywood 5, Seattle 3.

Little World Series

Columbus (American Assn.) 8, Montreal (International League) 5.

Sunday

Pacific Coast League Play-offs

Seattle 9, Hollywood 5 (second game, rain; series tied, 3-3).

Little World Series

Montreal (International) 8, Columbus (American Assn.) 6 (Montreal leads 2-1).

Bears Earn Victory In First Game

National Professional Football League

Western Division

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Chicago Bears	1	0	0	35	17
Green Bay	1	1	0	34	32
Cleveland	1	1	0	24	44
Chicago Cards	0	1	1	20	24
Detroit	0	1	1	31	51

Eastern Division

New York	2	0	0	41	10
Brooklyn	2	0	0	38	20
Philadelphia	1	2	0	23	55
Washington	0	1	0	10	17
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	21	27

Week-End Results

Brooklyn 24, Philadelphia 13.
Chicago Cards 14, Detroit 14.
New York 17, Washington 10.
Chicago Bears 25, Green Bay 17.

Next Sunday's Schedule

New York at Pittsburgh.
Chicago Bears at Cleveland.
Chicago Cards vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee.
Brooklyn at Washington.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Chicago Bears required only 50 fleeting seconds to prove that they are ready to defend their prized professional football title against all comers.

While the champions were whipping Green Bay, 25 to 17, Sunday, the New York Giants were smashing through the Washington Redskins to a 17-to-10 victory. The Bears now lead the western division with one victory and no losses and the Giants and Brooklyn are tied in the eastern sector, each with two wins.

Playing before a sellout throng of 24,876 at Green Bay, the Bears rolled up a 15-point edge only to see the Packers pass them dizzy and take a 17-15 lead. Then came the payoff. The massive Chicagoans retaliated with the vital touchdown in 50 seconds. George McAfee returned the kickoff 51 yards to Green Bay's 49. Bill Osmanski tore off 23 yards, Ray Nolting picked up 13 and McAfee floated around left end for the score. Later Bob Snyder connected for his second field goal of the game, to clinch the outcome.

The Giants, rated as the team to beat for the eastern title, spoiled the Redskins' 1941 league debut before 35,677 Washington fans. An intercepted pass led to New York's first touchdown and Washington tied the count on Frank Filchock's 67-yard sprint with a blocked kick. Andy Marefos passed to Vincent Dennery for the clincher in the third, and both teams added field goals in the fourth.

Jock Sutherland's Brooklyn club kept pace with the Giants by defeating Philadelphia, 24 to 13, Saturday night. The Dodgers pushed over 14 points in the first period and tacked on 10 more in the fourth.

Detroit and the Chicago Cardinals engaged in a battle of frustration Saturday night, a 14-14 deadlock which left each team still looking for its first league victory of 1941.

Brooklyn has the toughest assignment this week, meeting the Washington eleven in the Capital Sunday while the Giants are invading Pittsburgh and the Bears play Cleveland. In the fourth league battle Green Bay and the Cardinals meet at Milwaukee. After the Cleveland game the Bears' schedule calls for six straight home engagements.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Bruce Smith, Minnesota—Scored both touchdowns as the Gophers defeated Washington, 14-6.

Johnny Grigas, Holy Cross—Scored all three touchdowns in Holy Cross' 19-13 victory over L. S. U.

Bill Dudley, Virginia—Led Cavaliers to decision over Lafayette, unbeaten in 11 previous games.

Stan Stasica, South Carolina—His 66-yard gallop upset favored North Carolina, 13-7.

Jack Jenkins, Vanderbilt—Kicked 30-yard field goal as the Commodores stopped Purdue, 3-0.

Jim Jurkovich, California—Headed attack that trimmed St. Mary's.

Frank Sinkwich, Georgia—During the 20 minutes he played against Mercer he scored three touchdowns and passed for a fourth as Bulldogs piled up 12 touchdowns.

Bus Mertes, Iowa — Averaged better than 10 yards a try against Drake.

Jack Wilson, Baylor—Carried ball 15 times for 87 yards, scored 14 points, intercepted four passes, ran punt back 40 yards to set up another touchdown and averaged 40 yards on his punts in defeat of Hardin-Simmons.

Speck Sanders, Texas—His running, pass-catching and kick-returns featured triumph over Colorado.

American League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	101	53	.656	
Boston	84	70	.545	17
Chicago	77	77	.500	24
Detroit	75	79	.487	26
Cleveland	75	79	.487	26
St. Louis	70	84	.455	31
Washington	70	84	.455	31
Philadelphia	64	90	.416	37

Results Sept. 27

Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 4, New York 3.
Chicago 10, Detroit 6.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3.

Results Sept. 28

Boston 12, Philadelphia 11.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 1.
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 4.
Washington 5, New York 0.
Chicago 3, Detroit 0.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Result Sept. 27

Massachusetts State 3, Rensselaer 0.

Trojans and Bruins Display Rough Spots Needing Polish

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles 1941 football season was launched on a definitely heartening note—but both the Trojans and the Bruins have many rough spots to iron out before they meet the Ohio State and Stanford elevens, respectively, this week end.

In a not-too-spectacular contest at the Coliseum Saturday, the University of Southern California unwrapped an almost entirely new team and a new coach. Both, however, did credit to the Trojan might by defeating Oregon State 18 to 7. But, oh, those passes!

Out of 14 attempts throughout the game, El Trojan was able to complete three. Two of these accounted for their two touchdowns, however. On the other hand, the Beavers uncorked an impressive aerial attack which will give trouble to many teams this year. Our tally sheet gives them 17 successful passes out of 25 tried.

Pertinent Question

This comparison brings up one pertinent question: Does it mean that a good power attack is more potent than a crackerjack passing offensive? To complicate things further, it should be interpolated here that the night before on the same—but wetter—field, the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins outpassed a Washington State team 7 to 6. But more of that later.

The Trojans, for one thing, will have to stop fumbling before they meet the strong Ohio State team here Saturday. The Bucks handed the highly-touted Missouri eleven a 12-7 licking last Saturday and they certainly should be a stiff hurdle for S. C. to lead.

Ground Gainers

Bob Robertson and Bob Musick made most of the ground gains for the Trojans. Robertson and Ray Woods tossed the two scoring passes and Doug Essick caught them both.

Fumbles likewise highlighted the U. C. L. A. match with Washington State in a night game Sept. 26 at the Coliseum. In fairness, it should be said that the dew had saturated the turf and naturally the ball was much too slippery.

The Bruin backfield has improved considerably over last year's, but the forward wall still is too weak and permits too much leakage. Despite this handicap, Bob Waterfield, Ernie Case, and George Phillips strutted their stuff to advantage. One of the best pass combinations shown in this game was Waterfield to Albert Solari.

Failed to Convert

During the first half of the contest, the teams appeared quite listless, but in the third quarter both unleashed their offensives and both scored. Unfortunately for the northern boys, Billy Sewell—the only outstanding player on the Cougar team—failed to convert after his winning touchdown pass to Dale Gentry.

Waterfield, Solari, Case, and Phillips all were playing in their first varsity game. It cannot be said that they are all stellar players right now, but they can and will reach that distinction if they continue the pace shown in this initial game. All in all, Coach Babe Horrell's team this season shows a vast improvement over last year's aggregation, which stumbled through its schedule winning but one game. They play Stanford next week at Palo Alto; the same Stanford which won the Rose Bowl Game and which in this season's opener defeated Oregon 19 to 25.

The Cards fumbled considerably in this daylight game and were notably weak on passing. Nevertheless, Joe Bruin will have to use all his keen strategy to come out on the heavy end of the score.

* * *

Owners of the Hollywood baseball club seem determined to ignore Manager Bill Sweeney, so far as a contract renewal is concerned. This, despite the fact that his team finished fourth in the Coast League race and stands a very good chance of winning the Shaughnessy play-offs between the first four teams, now in progress.

Rumor has it that Oscar Vitt, former manager of the Cleveland Indians who headed the Portland Beavers this year, might take over Sweeney's spot. "I'll just sit tight until something shows up," Vitt said. "I have no immediate plans for the future."

* * *

All but counted out in the City Women's Golf Championship last week, Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott Tummel of Los Serranos came from behind, captured six of the last 10 holes to take the match from Mrs. George Decker of Riviera one up. Mrs. Tummel won the title in 1932 also.

* * *

RANDOM RAMBLINGS — The Fort Ord footfall team will play the 40th Division at Camp San Luis Obispo at the Coliseum Armistice Day, it was announced this week by Lieut. Arthur "Snowy" Gustafson, head coach. . . . It is believed that Babe Ruth, Bob Meusel, and Mike Gazella, all former Yankees, will have parts in the motion picture of Lou Gehrig's life. . . . Bill Schroeder of the Helm's Athletic Foundation, in issuing the standardized list of football selections for local prognosticators, said, ". . . a total score of 300 is possible for the season, but is highly improbable." Pessimist!

A. S. 3rd.

Three Safeties

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—Carroll College's football team defeated Boise, Idaho, Junior College, 6 to 0, without scoring a touchdown or field goal.

All the points resulted from safeties.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the October 4 Issue

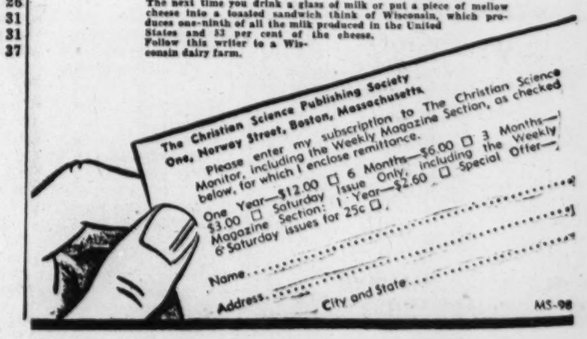
NORWAY TODAY AND TOMORROW By J. Emlyn Williams
Premier Nygaardsvold of Norway answers a correspondent's questions regarding his countrymen's attitude toward democracy after two years of war.

LIBERIA: LINK IN DEMOCRACY'S LIFELINE By Henry S. Villard
The Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs discusses the growing strategic importance of this African area in the development of the European war.

PIN-POINT OF PEACE By Randall Gould
A Far Eastern correspondent sees promise of a permanent peace between Japan and China and discusses potential plans of settlement between the countries involved.

MEET THE ARMY'S NEW MORALE MAN By Joseph G. Harrison
Profile of Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Head of the Army's Morale Branch, whose reputation for success and persistence is outstanding even in Washington.

WISCONSIN: LAND OF MILK AND BUTTER By Ralph W. Cessna
The next time you drink a glass of milk or put a piece of mellow cheese into a toasted sandwich think of Wisconsin, which produces one-ninth of all the milk produced in the United States and 33 per cent of the cheese. Follow this writer to a Wisconsin dairy farm.



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The Home Forum

Apple Tasting

It's Apple Time again in New England; and, according to our daily paper, because of the shortage of agricultural labor, many farmers will have to hire high-school students to do a large part of the picking.

A pleasing report, I say. I have always thought of red-cheeked apples being the fruit of youth, and many the apple that has gone to school in a child's hand as a gift to teacher, or for the bearer's own delight. Now, for a change, let schools go to the apples, and I am sure the ripened beauties will taste better than ever this winter.

In our hill town, there is little apple picking as we think of apple picking. Ours is not a town of orderly, well-kept orchards, but of dense woods, a few pastures and fields, and many abandoned acres that contain wild grass, bushes, adventurous saplings, and untended apple trees.

These trees stand alone or in groups, and actually most of them are remnants of old orchards that keep company with dense islands of lilacs near slowly-filling cellar-holes. The single ones are mostly real wild apple trees which, as often as not, grow in the midst of mature hardwood or pine groves. That they are often young, and found on rocky cliffs or in the midst of huge boulders, is further proof of their wildness.

* * *

Seldom are the apples of these trees collected by human beings. Deer, strayed cows, woodchucks, and squirrels cherish them; but, so far as I can discover, I am the only person on our hill who makes a consistent effort to gather them. So perhaps I am entitled to be called the official "apple taster" of our town. I speak of tasting rather than eating; for tasting is the proper word, since only a small percentage of the apples are suitable for eating or cooking.

They are highly suitable for tasting, however; and, if I were to name them, I would invent such appellations as: "Round-Pickle," "October Pucker Mouth," "If-You-Bite-Me-I'll-Bite-You," "Sweet-But-Hard," or "Woolly-Mouth." Each bite is an adventure, a surprise; for there are as many shades of apple-flavor as there are varieties of flower-odor.

* * *

The modern market apple trees require much spraying, fertilizing, mulching, and cultivation; but many of the wild trees, on the other hand, have learned to take care of themselves. I have found specimens that seemed able to resist insect attacks and bear smooth, perfect fruit. For several years, we depended on one such tree for our main supply of apples. It was a pretty, red-streaked apple with a greenish-yellow base, and unsuccessfully I looked through several old apple books trying to identify it. In taste and texture, it was equal to the best market apples. Some enterprising horticulturist might do well to obtain scions (cuttings) from such a tree and eventually produce perfect, unsprayed apples for a grateful nation.

Another advantage of the wild apple tree is its ability to resist more cold than its cultivated relatives. Then, after it has been well-frozen, often the fruit is still good, or even better to eat; for some of the extremely sour ones grow almost sweet under the mysterious action of frost, which is like a different kind of cooking.

Our town has few wild nuts that do so much to make the autumn a joyful season; however, while it continues to bear abundant crops of wild apples that often resemble nuts in color, size, and sometimes even in flavor, I will be content. They are a direct gift from nature offered to any autumn seeker in colored hills, when everything that falls to the earth is a sort of crop, or beneficence. When I hear apples falling, wild or cultivated, I think of Robert Frost's fine poem "Two Look at Two," and its ending lines that suggest this constant beneficence of nature:

> "Still they stood,
> A great wave from it going over them,
> As if the earth in one unlooked-for favor
> Had made it certain earth returned their love."

Wade Van Dore

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II Corinthians 10:4

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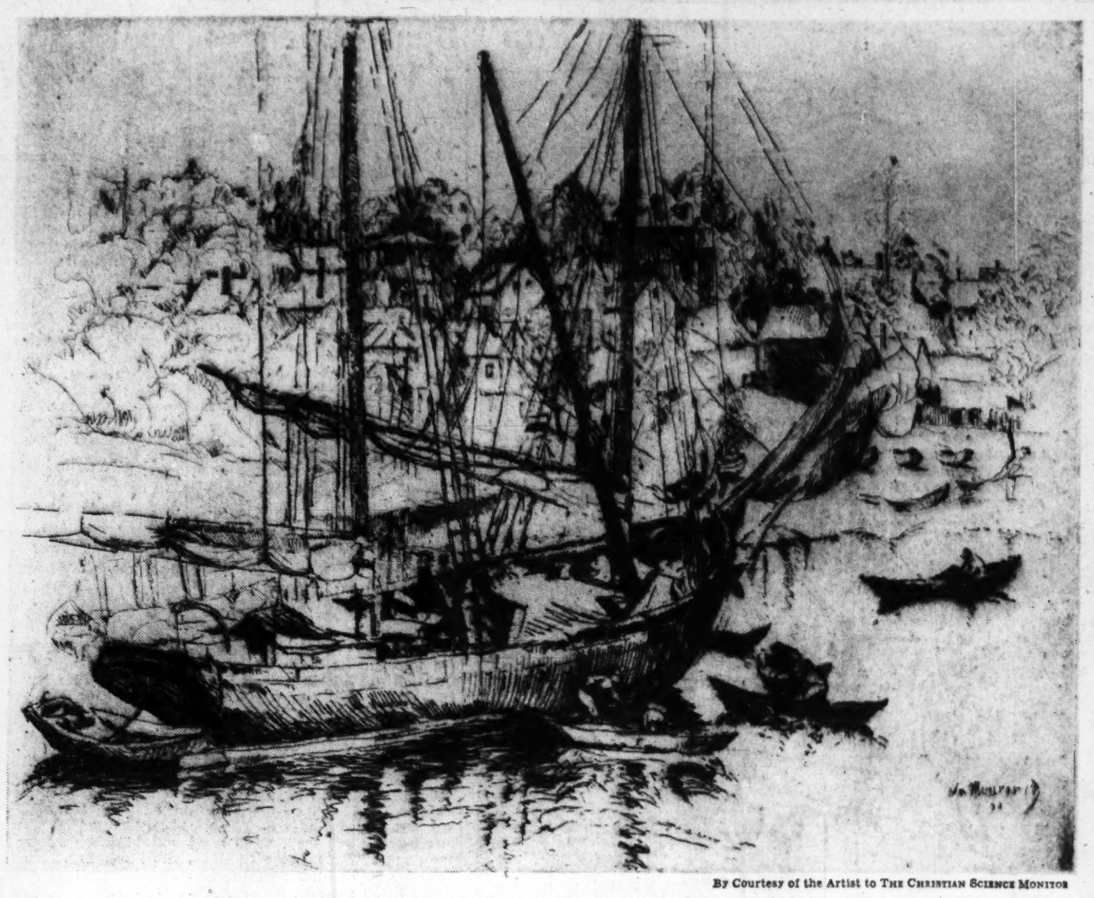

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"Boat Ashore": *An Etching by William Meyerowitz*

Mr. Meyerowitz's etching, "Boat Ashore," was made out of doors and directly on the metal plate. The artist carries a prepared plate covered with etching ground, a ground composed of beeswax combined with resin and a special pitch. A small amount of this is melted on the heated plate and rolled to a tissuelike film. The plate is then smoked with a wax taper until it takes on a velvety blackness. Upon this surface, the drawing is made with a fine needle point. Wherever the needle touches the metal plate, the copper comes shining through. On one occasion, when Mr. Meyerowitz was etching the Grand Canal in Venice, a little Italian urchin, looking on, exclaimed, "Punto d'oro (golden point)!"

After the drawing on the plate has been completed, the artist, on his return to his studio, places it in an acid bath. For the solution of acid, each artist has his own formula, but all are based on the old method of Dutch mordant used by Rembrandt. Those lines which are to be very light in the etching are bitten by the acid for a short period of time. They may then be protected by an acid-resistant varnish, while the lines which are to be very dark remain exposed to the acid for a longer period. It is obvious that this part of the process is as sensitively dependent on the skill of the artist as the drawing itself. The plate is inked and wiped off, leaving the ink in the lines, paper is placed upon it, and it is put through a hand press.

The etching, "Boat Ashore," like all Mr. Meyerowitz's etchings, was printed by the artist himself. It belongs to his series of New England Scenes.

Tidying the Top Drawer

I had been told to tidy my top bureau drawer. I have always loathed tidying my top bureau drawer. It is so unlike a real task. It is made up of odds and ends of tasks that ought to have been despatched long ago. . . . I can create a thing, I can destroy a thing, I can keep a thing as it was; but to face a top bureau drawer is none of these things. It is a motley task, unclassified, without honour, a very tag-end and bobtail of a task, fit for nobody.

I was thinking things that meant this, and hanging out the window. . . .

I had a row of daffodils coming up in the garden. I began pretending that they were marching down the border, down the border, down the border to the big rock by the cooking-apple tree—why, of course. I had never thought of it, but that rock was where they got their gold. . . .

A house-wren came out of a niche in the porch and flew down to the platform in the box alder, where father was accustomed to feed the birds. The platform was spread with muffin crumbs. The little wren ate, and flew to the clothes-line and poured forth his thankful exquisite song. I had always felt regret that we had no clothes reel that would whirl like a witch in the wind, but instead merely a system of clothes-lines, duly put up on Mondays; but the little wren evidently didn't know the difference.

"Abracadabra, make me sing like that . . ." I told him. But I hadn't said the right thing, and he flew away and left me not singing. I began thinking what if he *had* made me sing, and what if I had put back my head and gone downstairs singing like a wren, and gone to arithmetic class singing like a wren, and nobody could have stopped me, and nobody would have wanted to stop me. . . .

I looked up at the blue, glad that I was so near to it, and thought how much pleasanter it would be to fly right away through the blue and see what colour it was lined with. Pink, maybe—rose-pink, which showed through at sunset when the sun leaped at last through the blue and it closed behind him. Rose-pink, like my best sash and hair-ribbons. . . .

That brought me back. My best sash and hair-ribbons were in my top drawer. Moreover, there were foot-steps on the stairs and at the very door.

"Have you finished?" Mother asked.

I had not even opened the drawer.

"You have been up here one hour," Mother said, and came and stood beside me. "What have you been doing?"

I began to tell her. I do not envy her her quandary. She knew I was not to be too heavily chided and yet—the top drawers of this world must be tidied.

"Think!" she said. "That Hour has gone cut the window without its work being done. And now this Hour, that was meant for play, has got to work. But not you! You've lost your turn. Now it's Mother's turn."

She made me sit by the window while she tidied the drawer. I was not to touch it. I had lost my turn. While she worked, she talked to me about the things she knew I liked to talk about. But I could not listen. It is the only time in my life that I have ever really frantically wanted to tidy a top bureau drawer of anybody's.—From "When I Was a Little Girl," by Zona Gale. (New York: Macmillan.)

Back Road

The shortest route from here to there may show
Travelers how to save an hour or two;
Straight as a die the concrete ribbons go—
Long stretches where the traffic lights are few.
But those who never lag or look behind,
Or stop to see the sunset fade, have lost
Their way more surely than back roads that wind
Around a hill, dusty and shadow-crossed.

A wooden bridge whose weathered timbers lean
Over brook-water where the ferns are tall
May lead to destinations never seen
On any map, whose townships none recall.
Sign-posts may point a finger, wheels turn fast,
But they are wiser who come home the last!

Leslie Nelson Jennings

Ocean Dawn

The golden day strikes squarely on the coast,
Illuminating rock and towering pine tree,
Mountains and the moving shape of waves
Advancing from the endless march of sea.
Wet are the rocks and chill, and wet the
Stinging foam tossed high, tossed cliffward,
Mountain-high, there where the waves
swarm in
To crash and fly: and gulls are seaward
Winging, wakeful as dawn and bright with
song,
Harsh their brief syllables and shrill!
They know the windings of waves, the wind
Worries them never and their wings fill,
They span the space where wind and water
meet.

Charles Hudeburg

Resigning Oneself to God's Will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After a flood in a small eastern city, the mayor instructed the Flood Relief Committee that their work was to aid those whose property had been damaged through what he termed an "act of God." The implication was that we could not do otherwise than accept God's will, but must exercise philanthropy in order to rectify the apparent evil that had thus been wrought.

The questions then arise, Are we to accept evil, disease, and disaster as unconquerable, thereby ascribing them to Deity? Or should we know that these manifestations are creations of the so-called mortal mind, and are, therefore, unknown to God, omnipotent Mind? If God's will were evil or permitted evil, it would indeed be difficult to resign oneself to it. Yet the Bible states (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." No seeming evidence of evil, no false concept of Deity, who is unchanging Love, can alter the fact that God produces only good. One needs but to learn God's will to find that he can resign himself to it with safety, assurance, and joy.

Christ Jesus never claimed a will separate from God. He consistently conformed his thinking to the divine will and purpose. To his disciples he said (John 6:38), "I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." He knew that God's will is invariably good and includes for mankind no evil or discord, but, on the contrary, bestows on them all blessings, enlightenment, freedom, peace, and salvation. Following Jesus' example, we can consistently seek to conform our thinking to the divine purpose, for the will of God, good, alone is powerful and inevitable.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 208): "Mortals have only to submit to the law of God, come into sympathy with it, and to let His will be done. This unbroken motion of the law of divine Love gives, to the weary and heavy-laden, rest." And Christian Science shows mankind how truly to submit to the will of God.

Present world conditions may cause many to doubt that the will of God is supreme, so aggressive seems the contrary evidence. But the machinations of evil, irrespective of how they seem to vaunt themselves, are not of God; hence they are unreal and powerless. To yield to their show of force, or to accept their mesmeric suggestions as real, is to resign oneself to the supposititious will and purpose of evil. But let us rejoice in the fact that material methods are impotent, for all the power there is or can be is in Mind, God, and it is good. He alone governs, and no other power can prevail.

To acknowledge, in the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 86),

> "That God is on the field, although
> He seems invisible,"

is to submit to the divine power, to take the course which brings our human experience into conformity with the will of God, unchanging Love, omnipotent Truth. To resign ourselves to His beneficent will means never to acknowledge evil as real, and this opens the way to the overcoming of any sense of defeat or failure. Someone has said that "a defeat which one does not accept is already the beginning of a victory."

Are we resigned to a sense of lack or limited supply? Neither one is lawful or necessary, since it is not in accordance with God's will. There is no law, power, or intelligence to propagate or enforce the baseless claims of mortal mind. In reality, we can have no need for which there is not already at hand a God-given supply. Abundance, not lack, is the fact of true being. As God's likeness, man is at one with and eternally sustained by Him. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 151): "All that really exists is the divine Mind and its idea, and in this Mind the entire being is found harmonious and eternal. The straight and narrow way is to see and acknowledge this fact, yield to this power, and follow the leadings of truth."

Mortals may resign themselves to sinful tendencies, to suffering, or ill-health, but God's plan for His beloved son includes none of these errors. Such conditions are primarily mental, the outward expression of an erroneous concept of existence. Hence, they are corrected as one gains, in Christian Science, the true understanding of God and of man in His likeness. One experiences spiritual harmony as he acknowledges God's will for man to be good, powerful, inevitable.

God's man is superior to sin and sickness. Even under the pressure of material sense one can hold to the spiritual fact of man's present perfection as God's own image and likeness. Maintaining this truth, he will rule sin and suffering out of his experience. Yielding to and accepting the ever-operative law of God, good, he will be obeying the Psalmist's injunction (Psalms 40:16), "Let such as love thy salvation say continually, The Lord be magnified."

Understanding that God's will is always good, one gladly resigns himself to it. He constantly acknowledges it, and thereby refutes the actuality of any other impulsion. Thus motivated, he is able to pray confidently and effectually the wonderful petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," which Mrs. Eddy spiritually interpreted thus (Science and Health, p. 17): *"Enable us to know,—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme."*

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

מען דארף זיך פערלאזען אויף גאָטס ווילען

אן אינטערעסאנט סך דעם אויבנ׳ געשריבענעם ארטיקל וועגען קריסטיאן סייענס

נאָר א פערלייגענע אין א קליינער אמעריקאנער שטאָדט, דאָס מער מיאָר פון שטאָרעם אָנגעפאָנגן די אלטע רעליגיעזע פאָרמולע, אז זיי זאָגען, מאַשיאַך דו, ווען מען פערלאָזט זיך אויף גאָט. דער בירגער־מייסטער זייערע פערטרעטער צוזאַמען מיט אַנדערע בירגער פון דער שטאָט, אַ נאָמען זאָל האָבן, זענען אַרומגעגאַנגען פון הויז צו הויז, אויף אַלע זייטן, אַרומגעפרעגט ווי פיל מען דאַרף האָבן פון הילף, ווי פיל מען דאַרף האָבן פון עסן, ווי פיל מען דאַרף האָבן פון קליידער, ווי פיל מען דאַרף האָבן פון בעטן, ווי פיל מען דאַרף האָבן פון אַלע אַנדערע זאַכן, וואָס מען דאַרף האָבן אין אַ צייט פון נויט. אַלע האָבן זיי אויפגעשריבן אין ביכער, אַלץ אַזוי ווי עס דאַרף זיין, אַז מען זאָל קענען אַלץ באַקומען אַזוי ווי מען דאַרף עס האָבן.

דער בירגער־מייסטער האָט אַלע זאַכן אויפגעשריבן אין זיין אייגענעם נאָמען, אַלץ אַזוי ווי עס דאַרף זיין, אַז מען זאָל קענען אַלץ באַקומען אַזוי ווי מען דאַרף עס האָבן. אַלץ אַזוי ווי עס דאַרף זיין, אַז מען זאָל קענען אַלץ באַקומען אַזוי ווי מען דאַרף עס האָבן. אַלץ אַזוי ווי עס דאַרף זיין, אַז מען זאָל קענען אַלץ באַקומען אַזוי ווי מען דאַרף עס האָבן.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Henderson Wins a Committee ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Leon Henderson's yellow-hued, 1929 Hupmobile is parked out in back of the Defense Commission's office as this is written. His other "new" car, which is a 1935 Plymouth, is the one which Mrs. Henderson uses to drive the three children, the maid, the grandmother, and maybe a visiting friends, to the summer place at Annapolis, Md.

Mr. Henderson himself, strangely attired, blunt spoken, and one of the most picturesque figures today in Washington, has just concluded what must be recorded as a personal triumph in one of the hardest congressional ordeals ever offered a Government servant.

Members of the House Banking Committee who are studying price-control legislation cannot recall a longer session with one witness in congressional history. The record deserves to be put down. Mr. Henderson began last Aug. 5 and testified all day. He continued as follows, Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 when the Committee recessed.

Prices of goods were skyrocketing, but Committee members felt it deserved a month's vacation anyhow, so they went home. But they did not drop Mr. Henderson. When they resumed hearings this month, he testified again Sept. 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, part of Sept. 24 and part of Sept. 25. When he finished on the 25th, an extraordinary difference in the committee's attitude toward him was manifest. That is part of this story.

During his days of testimony, Mr. Henderson simultaneously was carrying on one of the hardest jobs in Washington. He was acting as Price Administrator, trying to sit on the steam valve of rising prices, which was no comfortable place for anyone in any event, and where the seat in this instance was padded by only the thinnest of legal authority.

Mr. Henderson's individuality extends to his attire. He is still heedless in this respect, though he has given up his former NRA habit of wearing khaki trousers and old sneakers to his office. Mr. Henderson is as omnipresent as a large, wet, good-natured Newfoundland dog at a ladies' tea party. Combined with his informal garb, even though now somewhat normalized, Mr. Henderson is apt to attract attention.

It is an understatement to say that when he was first presented to the House Committee, along with a price-control bill last August, members looked on him with deep suspicion, while the bill he sponsored appeared to many to be the formulation at long last of proposals for a totalitarian dictatorship.

One of Nation's Tough Jobs

During the course of the Henderson early testimony, Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia declared in the House that Mr. Henderson was an alien, posing under an alias, while Martin Dies asserted that a number of his staff were tainted with communistic leanings. As to the latter, Mr. Henderson promptly forwarded the Dies charges to the Civil Service Commission, which is responsible for weeding Communists out of the Government, and repudiated Communism himself. As to the former, Mr. Henderson, Mason and Methodist, is descended from Welsh progenitors who came to America in the eighteenth century.

No Time Limit on Quiz

The Banking Committee took turns querying Mr. Henderson. Some members took 2½ days. They investigated his views on everything but the World Series. There was absolutely no let or hindrance. Chairman Henry B. Steagall of Alabama put no limit on time or subject. Mr. Henderson poured forth answers, hour after hour, on every matter brought up. Mr. Henderson is the kind of man whose eyes kindle with enthusiasm when given a lead pencil and a large piece of virgin paper ruled for graphs. New Dealers give him first rank in mental competence.

Hugh Johnson warmed to him in NRA days when he discovered a vocabulary as picturesque as his own. In his committee testimony, Mr. Henderson literally depleted himself. He felt that members were entitled to know everything he knew and all about himslf. Good-naturedly, persistently, untiringly, for hour after hour, he emptied himself in one of the longest legislative ordeals on record. He did not duck, did not lost his temper, and was not at a loss. When he finished, he may not have convinced all members of the Committee, but they were all his friends. Chairman Steagall praised "the most remarkable accumulation of information" that he had made available. Republican Thomas Rolph of California applauded, and Democratic Wright Patman of Texas said he never had met a witness in committee or court "who knew more about everything."

Here was a typical day last week while Mr. Henderson was testifying: Reached office as 6:30 a. m., did a day's work before examination started, at 10:30 a. m. Committee recessed at 12:30 p. m. for two hours. Mr. Henderson participated in an oil meeting, then hurried to office, ate sandwiches at desk while he went over mail, and was back before committee at 2:30 p. m. Questioning went on to 5:30 o'clock. Then he went to dinner with Donald Nelson, continuing discussions. Home at 9 o'clock.

That is the record. The physical strain of carrying this double burden can be imagined. Mr. Henderson generally goes to bed about the time he gets home, 8:30 or 9 o'clock. "No, I don't have much time for light fiction," he regretfully acknowleged.

To the prodding of this correspondent, he also admitted there is substance to the rumor, running like wildfire through Washington, that he may buy a new car.

"A new car?" we demanded.

"Yep."

"A NEW car, Mr. Henderson"

"Sure. That is, of course, I mean a new second-hand car," replied the Nation's Price Administrator.

The Country Speaks: New England

It Did Something to Us ..... ***By John Bond***

Reporters are said to be an unemotional lot. Perhaps that's true. It is a fact that after a while big names and big events boil down to "just another assignment." That is not to say, however, that the zest for the job disappears.

The other day we had an experience on the job that really struck a responsive chord.

The City Editor sent us out to the Watertown Arsenal to cover the 125th observance of the founding of the huge armament plant. There were speeches by the Governor, the Undersecretary of War, and by Army bigwigs. As speeches go they were up to standard.

But the thing that "did something" to us was a little behind-the-scenes episode that almost got by unnoticed.

As the official party made its way from the main gate to the gaily bedecked speakers' platform, three civilians, who had seats of honor on the rostrum, were brought forward to meet Undersecretary Patterson.

On Job for Four Decades

They were not distinguished looking men. They even exhibited a trace of uneasiness as they approached the visitor from Washington, such as might be expected in a young man meeting his girl's family for the first time.

But they were solid, straight-forward looking men—the kind we like to think of as typically American.

"These gentlemen," said Brig. Gen. Rolland W. Case, Commanding Officer of the Arsenal, "have been in service here for over 40 years."

It was a proud moment for the veteran artisans. It must have been a proud moment for Mr. Patterson too, who warmly shook their hands and with a smile remarked, "Why these men don't look old to me."

"They're old only in years of service," General Case replied.

There were exchanges of conversation and the official party, increased by three, moved on.

Seeing these keen-eyed, alert veterans in their moment of glory was the high point that day to us.

Here, we thought, are the kind of men who have made America great. The men who have toiled diligently through the years—in peace and in war—to provide Uncle Sam with the best possible equipment for defending himself or maintaining peace.

Here are the men who, in New England, go home on Wednesday night to corned beef and cabbage—and on Saturday night to beans and brown bread.

They are the men who drop in at the corner grocery to talk politics with their neighbors or stroll down to the vacant lot of a summer evening to watch the "kids" play ball. And these men, we realized, have their counterparts in all of the huge industries which have brought the country to its present greatness.

These, we knew, were the stable citizens who ask nothing more than to work in peace with the skill handed down by generations equally solid. These are they who comprise the less spectacular army of America—but by far the greatest.

To Change the Subject:

Put Us to Work, Mr. President ..... ***By Vera Connolly***

"You simply don't realize. You don't know what Naziism is. I am so grateful to be here! So grateful to the United States. Your countrymen rescued me from . . . from . . . I can't speak of it."

The woman clasped her hands in her lap, hard, to regain her self-control. She was gaunt and very worn. There was no trace of youth about her. Yet she was young. Her papers showed that. She had been a German journalist. She had fought Hitlerism with her pen.

She began to tell the writer, in a low tone, of the appalling conditions in the concentration camps where she was interned. And the stark fear on her face, in her eyes—even here in quiet Boston, where she was beyond the reach of the Gestapo at last—was more terrible, even, than her account of her sufferings.

"You think we are asleep—here in the United States?" the writer asked when she had finished. She leaned forward, twisted her hands together in a kind of desperate plea. She was so grateful to us, she explained. She did not wish to be thought a hasty critic of the United States.

"France was asleep," she said huskily, "and the other nations. I met persons from all those conquered countries at the last camp. All realize—now, their countries were asleep. They told me . . . so much. I have a complete picture. When a nation sleeps—Hitler strikes." She was silent for a moment.

"Your government," she said suddenly, "is not asleep. It would be stupid to say that. See what they are doing. How they are building up your military defenses. But the American people—all across the country! I have just been out to the coast. They give parties, they laugh, they dance. They are doing nothing, nothing to make this country ready—most of them. Yes, they should! They should be quick! Everyone should take a part. Every little child. You should hurry, hurry. . . ."

She had given her message. Gathering up her credentials, she hurried away.

After work hours that day, the writer thought back over the past months, recalling comments made to her personally and in business hours, by men and women, regarding their relation to the war. Here are a few of them.

Machines Needed for Socks

A woman said: "I am knitting socks by hand. It is a silly waste of time; but at the Red Cross they simply haven't knitting machines enough to keep us busy. Of course, on a knitting machine you can really produce socks—good ones and quantities of them. It is too bad. I offered them my full time."

"D'ye know," the young American owner of a stationery store burst out one evening as I bought some envelopes, "they say we're all asleep; that we don't care. Sure, we care! My wife and I—say! we'd do anything to help our country. We're Americans, have been for generations. We know this country's in danger. But—what do they want us to do? Nobody tells us. I wish they'd talk less about indifference to the war, and give us some war work to do. There isn't any leadership."

"I would like to take the Government's first aid and fire fighting course," a young woman had confided to me. "But—goodness, there are so few classes as yet and so many of us enrolled. My turn won't come for a year."

"My husband and I have all day Saturday and five evenings a week—free," the mother of a drafted son had told me after the movies one night. "We have offered to do any kind of war work they want. We have applied to every war relief agency in town. They are all so limited as to room and materials, that they just haven't floor space for me to sew in, or my husband to nail up boxes in. We had to do something! So we entertain different boys from Camp Devens. And three nights a week I make cakes and cookies to send to the camps. It's a shame. We can do so much more! But nobody can tell us what to do. Civilian defense work seems so bogged down—so badly organized."

This last comment, the writer is convinced, describes the situation throughout the country. There is not so much apathy—as there is acute bewilderment.

"We're waiting for war work. Give it to us. And you'll see how eagerly we will serve our country."

This seems to be the unspoken plea of Americans from coast to coast. There may be some apathetic individuals. But the millions, we're positive, are far from apathetic.

No intelligent adult could look on at the agony in Europe and not draw a quick breath of apprehension for these beautiful United States of ours—this garden spot of the world. Every half-grown school child knows the peril; and is aquiver with longing to serve.

Yes, we realize—broken young journalist from the concentration camps of Europe. We're aware. We're awake. We haven't looked on what your poor frightened eyes have seen. But we have seen your stricken face, and the faces of others. We realize the peril. We hear the challenge.

Give us war work, Mr. President! Really organize civilian defense and set it going. We await your command.

Bread: 'Dough Boys' Bake It—Doughboys Eat It

Fort Dix, N. J. (AP)—Cooks and bakers from Fort Dix have proved that wars aren't the only things the U. S. Army can win. They returned from the New Jersey State Fair with five first prizes and three seconds, awarded for their pies, bread and baked beans.

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La., Sept. 29

Baking for a family of boys is a job, but the Army here has a bigger one—baking for some 300,000 hungry young men of the Third Army now nearing the end of America's largest war maneuvers. The trick is to get good fresh bread to the soldiers daily while they engage in simulated warfare somewhere in Louisiana.

The Army's answer to the problem has been to set up a maneuvers bakery described by the officer in charge as the largest ever established in peacetime. Soldiers from all walks of life have learned to be bakers. Selectees trained on the job are turning out 125 tons of bread each day and rushing it to the men in the field.

The soldiers really are mastering the trade. By next Wednesday they expect to be "graduates" and then they will pack up and move to the Carolinas to take over the work of making bread for Gen. Hugh Drum's First Army which is to conduct maneuvers there. That will be an even bigger job, calling for the baking of 150 tons of loaves each day. But the men are eager for it.

It was no simple task to set up this huge bakery, but it has been done effectively under Brig. Gen. J. L. Frink, Quartermaster of the Fourth Corps Area, with the aid of Maj. John M. Rooks, commandant of cooks and bakers schools in the area.

The problem was to set up a plant which would be as efficient as any commercial bakery when there were not enough trained bakers to man it. Only about 100 men with bakery experience could be found among the selectees in this area, with over 1,000 needed.

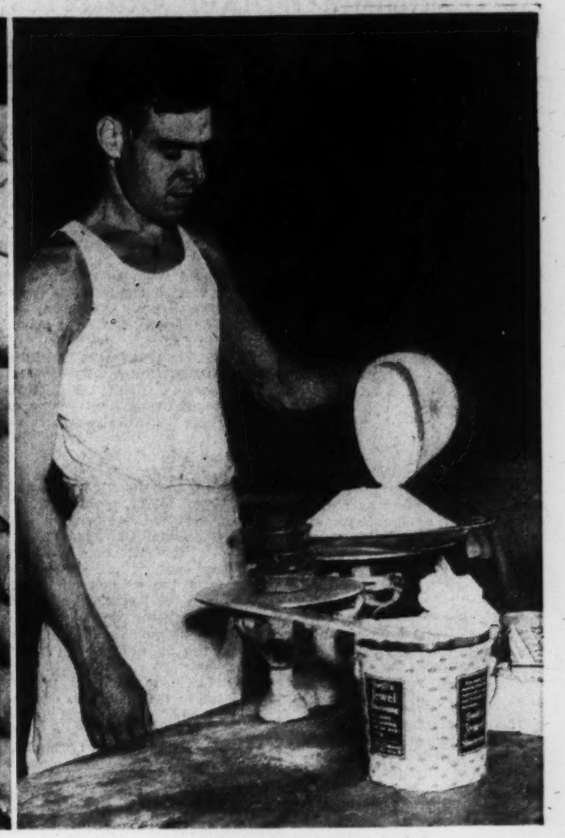
General Frink did some simple arithmetic. There were 112 ovens and by a little searching he found 112 men with experience to put in charge of them, a man to an oven, in charge of rookies.

The bakery is located at Jackson Barracks here. It works without pause, 24 hours a day. Each of the great kerosene-fired ovens can bake a ton of bread a day.

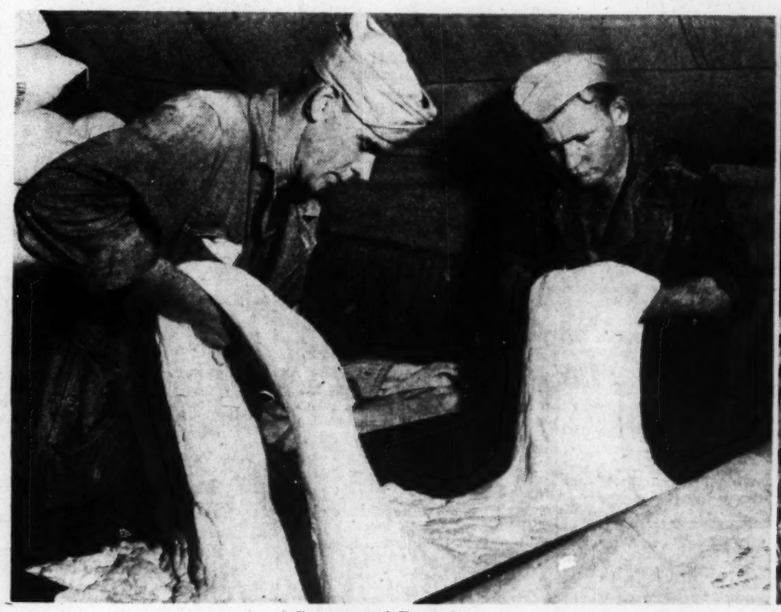
Much of the work is done by machinery. Huge, power-driven mixers are able to knead batches weighing one fifth of a ton. These go through the usual process of rising, then are cut into four-pound pieces which are rolled into balls about twice an indoor baseball.

The bread is baked very slowly, from an hour and 45 minutes to two hours, so that a thick crust is formed. This keeps the bread fresh longer. After the loaves come from the oven, they are stacked in curing racks to cool, then placed in ventilated boxes, loaded into freight cars, and rushed to the maneuver area 200 or more miles away.

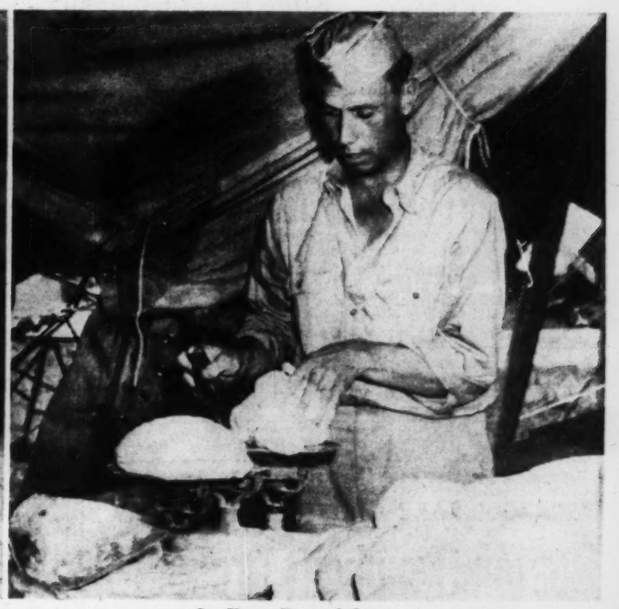
Tons of Flour



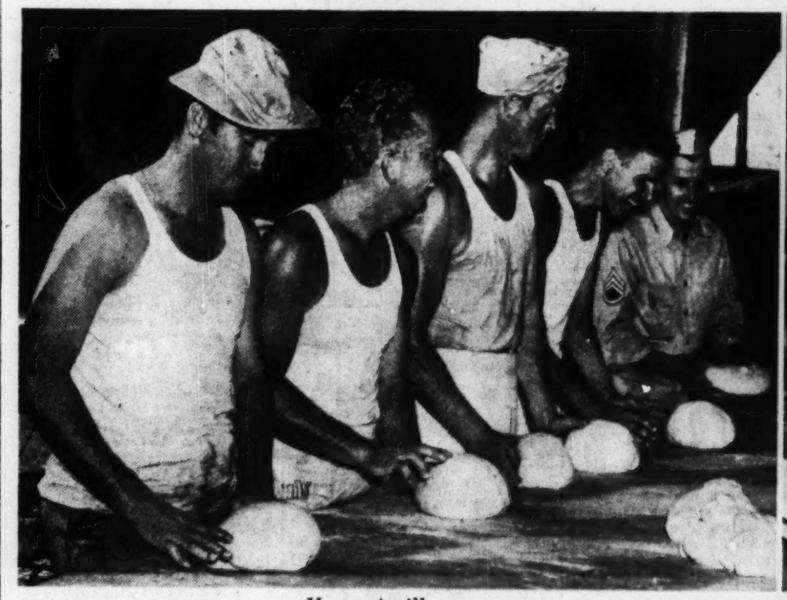
Sifted and Weighed



Oceans of Dough



In Four-Pound Loaves



Heavy Artillery

Out of the Ovens

To Drying Racks

And Off for the 'Front'

Exhibitions of Art in Boston—Film, Music, and Theater News

Levinson Water Colors Shown At Goodman-Walker Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

There are being shown at the Goodman-Walker Galleries in Copley Square recent water colors, gouaches, and oils by A. F. Levinson.

Recognition of the talents of Mr. Levinson has come very slowly. He has evolved a manner of painting which lacks popularizing features. There is no pronounced distinction in his subjects. His pictures are small and at first glance they have no commanding quality. In a large miscellaneous exhibition, they would probably be obscured by assertive neighbors and diffused by strong lights.

Yet while the pictures make a modest initial claim on our attention, they grow with watching. The pattern of planes, indicated and qualified by carefully selected hues becomes firm, articulate, and distinctive. The colors grow luminous, deep, and vibrant; the design elements seem particularly cohesive. The shadow is as significant as the light; the background as germane to the design as the foreground. Mr. Levinson composes his material with an urge for tensions and relaxations in design, with a sense of thrust and counterthrust, ebb and flow. The whole is effective because every small part has been given its due, and each small part is organically related to the completed composition.

* * *

This painter is one of the few who have carried on the tradition of Paul Cézanne with an appreciation of the patience of the Frenchman, with no desire to compress his idiom into a few bluntly handled clichés. Cézanne's approach was one of refinement, concentration, and calculation. The more obvious traits of his style have been assimilated by many of our contemporaries. But to be a faithful disciple of this master, a painter must be unafraid of painting the hard way.

The freedom, and freshness, and airiness of Mr. Levinson's pictures came as the reward of years of effort. Few artists manage to extricate themselves from the painty cuisine; few can operate with color as though they were master and not servant of the fluid substance on the brush. One of the most persistent shortcomings of contemporary painting is misunderstood color. Raw in the tube, the pigment is beautiful; disposed over the canvas among other hues, it becomes turgid, dull, prosaic. What has happened to it in the meantime? The performer, who is probably not very clear as to his own intentions with the brush, has imparted his own confusion.

Another factor must contribute to the expressive handling of color, to wit, sensibility. The artist informs the respective hues with an appropriate vividness, or grace, or transparency; he endows them with a quality of airiness, weight, density, radiance, fluency, filminess, iridescence, opacity—as the theme, and the mood, and the moment would seem to require. No critic or teacher can be doctrinaire about the process followed, or method employed; but he is privileged to expect subtleties of rendering, intricacies of texture. Those attributes are what do and should bestow upon the picture the honored designation—work of art. Such attributes survive fashion.

* * *

The pictures at Goodman-Walker's depict quarry workers at Cape Ann. They reflect the exquisite calm that lies over historic Dogtown. They portray views of Rockport Harbor, rescuing the sheds and landing and small sailboats from the grip of platitude. There are still-lifes of flowers which impart the flowery loveliness, the changing lights, the petal shapes, the smiling, dewy freshness.

The Levinson pictures restore our faith in color, which, discovered in widened application by the Impressionists, has become a common and unhappily cheapened vehicle of pictorial expression. Color should be used systematically and cogently, as composers combine their notes in telling harmonies. It cannot be applied fortuitously without proving casual and ineffectual. The artist must feel responsible for each stroke, each chord, each measure of color, so that it is explicable in terms of what has gone before and what comes after. The musical analogy is not far-fetched.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'On the Beach'

Painting by Anton Mauve on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

News of the Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

C. Aubrey Smith and Grace George will be the stars of "Indian Summer," Guthrie McClintic's first production of the season. The Isabel Leighton-Bertram Bloch comedy went into rehearsal today, prior to two weeks of out-of-town performances and a Broadway opening on Nov. 10.

* * *

When "Sons O'Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson - Carmen Miranda musical, opens at the Shubert Theater, Boston, on Oct. 23, the nucleus of the orchestra will be the piano team of Francis Carter and Arthur Bowie. This negro piano duo has been heard in night clubs, over the radio, and recently at the Music Hall. Featured in the cast of "Sons O' Fun" will be Ella Logan, Frank Libuse, Antonio and Rosario, Joe Besser, the Biltmorettes, and others.

* * *

Wendell L. Willkie, William S. Knudsen, and Herbert Agar will speak at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, as a part of the program being arranged by the Stage, Screen, Radio, and Arts Division of Fight for Freedom. Mr. Willkie will be introduced by Helen Hayes. The speakers' portion of the program will be radiocast, beginning at 11 o'clock.

Eddie Cantor, Paul Draper, Harry Richman, Morton Downey, Melvyn Douglas, Ethel Merman, George Jessel, Elli Logan, Bill Robinson, Larry Adler, Sophie Tucker, Burgess Meredith, Tallulah Bankhead, Franchot Tone, Jan Kiepura, and Gladys Swarthout are among the participants in "Fun to Be Free," which is being directed by Billy Rose and written by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. The show starts at 8:30.

* * *

Samuel Leve's original working models for Maurice Evans' forthcoming production of "Macbeth" will be included in the exhibition at the Guild Theater, beginning Thursday, which will be sponsored jointly by Theater Arts Monthly and the Theater Guild. More than 30 prominent stage designers of the past quarter century will be represented. These include Lee Simonson, Robert Edmond Jones, Norman Bel Geddes, Jo Mielziner, Donald Oenslager, Cleon Throckmorton, Raymond Sovey, Joseph Urban, Aline Bernstein, Stewart Chaney, and Raoul Pène du Bois.

* * *

Four plays closed last week. They were "The More the Merrier," "The Distant City," "Village Green," and "Blue Coal," which began its short career under the title of "Brother Cain."

News of the Screen

Spencer Tracy will appear in the dramatization of John Steinbeck's "Tortilla Flat," working under Victor Fleming. Gracie Allen is to appear in "Mr. and Mrs. North," which Roger Sinclair will direct. Robert Young has been chosen for the title role in "Joe Smith, American," taken from a magazine story. And Pandro Behrman is making plans to produce "Nothing Ventured," an original story by Ian McClelland Hunter and Aileen Hamilton.

* * *

Brian Aherne and wis wife, Joan Fontaine, left Newark airport Thursday to begin a series of visits in the interests of British war relief. Piloting their own plane, Mr. and Mrs. Aherne plan to attend meetings in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, and other cities. In Chicago, they will also be present at an aid-to-China rally. Mr. Aherne's latest picture is "Smilin' Through," with Jeannette MacDonald and Gene Raymond. He and Miss Fontaine are due in Hollywood at the end of this week.

'Honky-Tonk'

Glamour, like dynamite, can be used for good purposes or ill. In "Honky Tonk," which opened at the State and Orpheum theaters Saturday, glamour is used to glorify a disregard for law and decency in a film which is inferior in writing, directing, and acting.

Clark Gable is cast as a man who after being ejected from town after town decides to get a town of his own. This he does by applying racketeering methods in a story set somewhere back in the last century. Elizabeth Cotton (Lana Turner), respectable daughter of a disreputable judge (Frank Morgan), determines to reform Candy Johnson (Mr. Gable). She gets him intoxicated, marries him and then looks for the quick improvement which attending too many motion pictures has doubtless taught her to expect.

Candy does not reform. Instead, his wife decides to enjoy the luxury which she knows is purchased with dishonest political deals. Perhaps "Honky Tonk" may be credited with a kind of consistency but one cannot thank MGM for attempting to picture murder, gambling, and honky tonk morals in attractive and amusing terms.

The companion feature is "Harmon of Michigan," a football picture with Tom Harmon playing the leading role.

'40,000 Horsemen'

"Forty Thousand Horsemen," an Australian film at the Normandie, is a war melodrama of the First World War, made with the cooperation of the First and Second Australian cavalry divisions. The best scenes are some handsomely photographed sequences showing troops moving across the desert.

There are introductory episodes of soldiers roistering in Cairo, sanguinary fighting in the advance of the Australians against the Germans and Turks in Palestine, and a thread of romance between one of the soldiers and a French girl whose father was killed by the Germans. The dialogue contains occasional profanity. None of the players is familiar in this country. Grant Taylor does the role of the hero with cheerful enthusiasm. Betty Bryant is a pretty heroine.

Coble-Hooper

Harry Coble and Adele Hooper of the Jan Veen studio will make their first joint appearance in a recital Friday at Marot College in Thompson, Conn. Their program of modern dance is the first in a series of recitals under the direction of Oliver Daniels, head of the music department.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—One man show of water colors by Orville Hempler. Through Sept. 27.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of etchings by Anders Zorn Through September. Colored poster, illustrating the evolution of the automobile. Through Oct. 5.

Cambridge Center of Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition by Karl Obereuffer. Through Oct. 18.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pictures by Edna Hibbell.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Ship paintings and Prints. Through October.

Copley Society of Boston, 396 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Mrs. Samuel S. Widger. Through Oct. 10.

Fine Arts Theater—Pictures by Liam O'Sullivan. Through Oct. 15.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer, John Singer Sargent, John Marin, Edward Hopper and Dodge MacKnight. "Guernica" by Pablo Picasso, lent by the Modern Museum, New York City. Through Oct. 4.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of XVIII century English portraits. XIX century English landscapes and rare early American furniture. Exhibition of personalized portrait sculpture by Peter Hayward. Exhibition by three artists from Latin America. Through Oct. 18.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of "Stockholm Builds," modern Swedish architectural development. Through Oct. 20.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Exhibitions: Old Master Prints, Etchings by Adriaen Van Ostade, Engravings by Abraham Bosse, British Prints of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, twentieth century prints (Print Department). Bronze Baptismal Font, fifteenth century, North German; Paintings by Copley, Feke, Innes, Vuillard (New Accessions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by European artists teaching in America. Through Nov. 9.

Concord: Concord Art Center—Wash drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott, Pencil drawings by Henry H. Brooks. Through Oct. 18.

Pitchburg: Pitchburg Art Center—Exhibition of Ceramics by Marion L. P. Fosdick. Through Oct. 7.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Miniature Room (European series), by Mrs. James Ward Thorne.

Providenes Art Club—Water colors by F. Usher Devoll. Through Oct. 12.

Poetry and Arthur Riscoe: Drama Report From London

By Harold Hobson

London

Arthur Riscoe, now at the Prince's Theater in Firth Shephard's new show, "Fun and Games," is a comedian, but I should hesitate to say that he is on particularly close terms with the Comic Muse. I do not mean to suggest that Mr. Riscoe is not funny. Far from it, indeed. There are few comedians in London who amuse me more. The impression I intend to convey is that he is not poetic. His bearing varies from the oafishly sub-human to the good-humoredly oafish; neither expression is brought down from the summit of Parnassus. Yet there was something in Mr. Riscoe's performance the other night that reminded me, more vividly than anything else I have seen or read for some time, that this island of barbed wire entanglements and pill boxes at street corners can live poetry as well as write it.

* * *

It was a story that Mr. Riscoe told—and, believe me, there are not many people in London or out of it who can tell a story as well as Mr. Riscoe can. He has, of course, natural advantages. I imagine the Yorkshire dialect is to him a birthright, and not an accomplishment laboriously acquired. But he has something else, more valuable than this. He has repose. Edwin Booth once told the actress, Elizabeth Robins, that repose is nine-tenths of acting. It is certainly nine-tenths of the art of telling stories For its foundation is absolute confidence, the lack of which makes the raconteur's audience uncomfortable and unhappy, and ruins the point of his jokes.

* * *

This story of Mr. Riscoe's was about a Home Guard officer, sweeping the Channel with his glasses one morning this summer. "By Jove," he exclaimed in intense excitement to the sergeant at his side, "the invasion is starting. There are flat-bottomed boats, thousands of them, and—yes, protected by E-boats and, of course, hundreds of aeroplanes, and—good gracious, there are submarines and destroyers — and — and Junkers, dive-bombers, Heinkels, Messerschmitts — and — and everything. Warn Headquarters." Whereupon the sergeant made the necessary telephone call and said, "They're here, George. Ring t'bells."

Now, of course, I have known for some time, in common with the rest of the inhabitants of the British Isles, that if hostile troops land in the United Kingdom the fact is to be signalized by the ringing of church bells. But it was not until Mr. Riscoe told this story that I realized that, in making this ruling, Whitehall had for once shown its chilly corridors to be warmed by something approaching poetic fire. For to gree. invasion with all the signs of extreme festival and rejoicing is surely a conception in the grand manner, of which the heirs of Nelson and of Drake have no need to be ashamed. It was in this spirit that the clergy of St. Paul's Cathedral, the morning after a bomb had fallen through its roof, flung open the main door of the church, which is always kept closed except on occasions of great thanksgiving and triumph.

* * *

Only momentarily, however, does Mr. Riscoe remind one of the sublime. His colleagues — Sidney Howard, Richard Hearne, and Vera Pearce—do not remind one of the sublime at all. The ridiculous is their playground, their washpot, their home and hearth, the star to which they are ever constant. Moreover, it is to the ridiculous in its simpler forms that they are faithful in their allegiance. They stick their fingers into holes in the stage and cannot get them out. They wear clothes that do not fit. They are terrified when alarm clocks ring unexpectedly behind their backs. They bump into each other and collapse in heaps upon the ground. They do this sort of thing again and again and again, and every time they do it the audience roars and rocks its appreciation. They do it very well, and who am I to grumble when everyone else is pleased?

There is also in this show a young lady, Carol Raye, who both sings and dances. Before "Fun and Games" came to London I was told that she would be a sensation, but in my skeptical way I discounted the information as exaggerated. But, sure enough, on the first night she stopped the show, and the opening bars of the National Anthem had to be postponed while she made a speech.

Edward G. Robinson's next starring film for Warners will be "A Night Before Christmas." The production is scheduled to go before the cameras on Oct. 20 with Lloyd Bacon directing.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'David Playing Before Saul'

Engraving by Lucas van Leyden, in special print exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Dooley in Museum Post

William Germain Dooley, formerly art critic of the Boston Evening Transcript, has been appointed head of the Division of Museum Extension of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Anne Holliday Webb, supervisor of Museum Extension and pioneer in this type of museum activity, has resigned as of Oct. 1 to devote her time exclusively to special interests. "The museum regrets the loss of Mrs. Webb, who has done invaluable work for which the museum is deeply grateful, but it is happy that her work will be taken over and furthered by so competent an authority as Mr. Dooley," said Dr. George Harold Edgell, director of the museum, in making the announcement.

Symphony Season Sale Closes Tomorrow Night

The box office at Symphony Hall will be kept open until 10 o'clock tomorrow evening to accomodate patrons who want to take advantage of the season ticket rates for the four series of Symphony cooncerts. On Wednesday the tickets become subject to the new federal tax.

De Bellis

Lily Pons

Who will give a recital in Symphony Hall Tomorrow night.

Women's Symphony Society

The Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Alexander Thiede, conductor, will give its third season of four concerts at Jordan Hall on Tuesday evenings, Nov. 18, Jan. 6 and March 10, and Sunday afternoon, May 3. The soloist for the first concert will be Félix Fox, pianist. In the succeeding concerts, the orchestra will present Robert Kitain, violinist; David Glazer, clarinetist, and Marybelle Fulton Zeise, pianist. Tickets have been reduced in price for this year. Under the new federal tax laws, all tickets bought after Sept. 30 will be subject to tax.

Boston Dance Calendar

Oct. 22, Jordan Hall. Barton Mumaw, formerly soloist with Ted Shawn's Men Dancers, in a solo program.

Nov. 3 to 8, Boston Opera House. The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, with Leonide Massine, Alexandra Danilova, Tamara Toumanova, Nathalie Krassovska, Frederic Franklin, Igor Youskevitch, and André Eglevsky, principal dancers. Repertory will include the new works, "Labyrinth," "Saratoga," and "The Magic Swan."

Nov. 14 (evening) and 15 (afternoon), Jordan Hall. Angna Enters, dance mime, appearing in the Aaron Richmond Concert Series.

Opening Tonight

"Arsenic and Old Lace"—At the Plymouth, comedy melodrama with homicidal mania used as a basis for farcical humors. The play is by Joseph Kesselring. It was staged by Bretaigne Windust, and is produced by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Raymond Sovey designed the setting. The cast includes Laura Hope Crews, Erich Von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, Forrest Orr, Andie Adams, Henry Sharp, Harry Kadison, Herbert Ransom, Henry Buckler, Al Webster, Harold Carey, Richard S. Bishop, and Otis Sheridan.

"The Student Prince"—At the Boston Opera House. Revival of the Sigmund Romberg operetta in a production by the Messrs. Shubert. Robert Davis heads a cast which includes Barbara Scully, Detmar Poppen, William Kent, Nina Valera, Patricia Wing, and Lynn Stevens.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Opera House—"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Viva O'Brien," musical comedy by Chester Hale, Clark Robinson and John Hickey. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Nothing Sacred," Carole Lombard and Fredric March. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:10, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 1:25, 4:45, 9:25.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 9:48 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore—"They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Arthur Kennedy. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie, Ann Sheridan and Martha Raye. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Modern—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Hony Tonk." 9:30, 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25, 3:30, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland, and Paulette Goddard. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 9:43, a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Veles and Leon Errol. 10:30 a. m., 1:33, 4:27, 10:06. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:19, 6:13, 9:07.

Scollay—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—Pedigreed Dogs, Popeye, Inventions of Hargreave; comedy, latest news and other subjects. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Honky Tonk," 12:40, 3:50, 7:00, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Those We Love," "Hollywood Happenings," "Aluminum and Defense," "Popular Science," "India Durbar," "It Happens on Rollers," cartoons and 30 minute news.

Trans-Lux—"Mystery Chip," Paul Kelly and Lola Lane. 11:08 a. m., 1:52, 4:30, 7:16, 10. "You Only Live Oonce," Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sydney. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Tremont—"Give Us This Night," Gladys Swarthout. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 9:55 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

Uptown—"Lady Scarface," 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Double Date." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:30, 9:40. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Hello, Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 1:50, 4:56, 8:02. "They Met in Bombay," Clairk Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:36, 6:32, 9:38.

Cleveland Circle: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 8.

University: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:05, 6:10, 9:30. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Sweetheart of the Campus." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. "Cracked Nuts," 2. "Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray. 3:02, 9:02. "Passage from Hong Kong." 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "They Met in Bombay" and "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. 2:59, 8:18. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:41, 7, 9:54.

Park: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "For Beauty's Sake." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:01, 9:16. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:53, 8:06.

Hyde Park: "Bowery Blitzkrieg," Bobby Jordan. 2:10, 8:10. "Thieves Fall Out." 3:15, 9:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Torso Murder Case." "Face at the Window." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Ian Hunter. 1:50, 8. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:35, 9:40.

Maplewood: "The Roundup," Richard Dix and P. Morrison. "Paper Bullets." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Horro Island." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 3:30, 7, 9:50. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Passage from Hongkong," Lucille Fairbanks. 1:45 and 8. "Dive Bomber." 3:04, 9:19.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. "Get-Away." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Time out for Rhythm," Rosemary Lane and Ann Miller. 2 and 8:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "For Beauty's Sake." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 9:05. "The Bride Wore Crutches." 2, 8.

NEDHAM—Needham: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Kisses for Breakfast," 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bad Men of Missouri," Wayne Morris. "Navy Blue and Gold," Robert Young.

Strand: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:25, 9:26. "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Adam Had Four Sons" and "So You Won't Talk." 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.

Central: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor, "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "In the Navy," "Double Date." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Adventure in Washington. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Sweetheart of the Campus." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. "Topper Returns," Joan Blandell and Robert Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Horror Island," Dick Foran, Peggy Moran and Leo Carrillo. 2:09, 7:54. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:20, 9:05.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Dive Bomber." Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hongkong." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Bringing Up Baby," Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. "Sis Hopkins." 3 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Manpower," Edw. G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." George Montgomery. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," James Stewart and Jean Arthur. "Secret Evidence," Marjorie Reynolds and Charles Quigley. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:23, 8. "Under Age," 2:15, 6:33, 10.

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Business and Industry

Steel Output Is Unchanged At 96 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week remained steady at 96 per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steel priorities," continues the magazine, "are working more smoothly as consumers gain familiarity with use of prescribed forms and steelmakers reform schedules in conformity. As a result deliveries for defense work are improving, though civilian consumers have not yet received benefit.

Conditions Improving

"At present top ratings are so numerous that lower A preferences suffer considerable delay. Oct. 14 is the deadline for filing form PD-73, applying to orders placed previous to Sept. 1, which will aid mills in putting books in order for comprehensive scheduling. Tonnage on which this form is not filed will be canceled.

"Orders for civilian use continue to dwindle, the recession being noted over the past fortnight. Consumers without priority find prospects for delivery so remote they are discouraged from placing further orders. Meanwhile various efforts to spread subcontracting have been successful in placing a large number of smaller consumers in a position to obtain preference and thus get in line for supply.

"A number of factors give promise of a better situation for nondefense users in the near future. Curtailment of automobile production will lift part of the burden on flat-rolled steel, army cantonment and industrial defense building are well along and various other pressing phases of the defense program are nearing or passing their peak.

Auto Output Rises

"Scrap shortage continues a major factor and much apprehension is felt over prospects for fall and winter.

"Last week automobile builders ran 78,535 units off the assembly lines, compared with 60,560 the preceding week and 95,990 in the corresponding week last year."

U. S. Tax Burden Seen Above That Of Great Britain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United United States Chamber of Commerce said that the new Tax bill would bring the tax burden of the United States above that of Great Britain, whether measured on a per capita basis or as a percentage of national income.

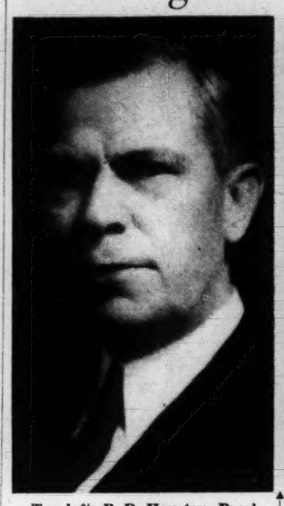
Commenting that there was a general "erroneous belief" that the tax burden is higher in Britain, the Chamber, in its periodical Washington review, said a "conservative estimate" for Federal, State and local taxes approximated $22,500,000,000 or a per capita figure of $168 for the current fiscal year and that the per capita burden was likely to reach $180 for a full year of new taxes.

The per capita tax in Britain for the current period is $165 and after a full year of operation of new taxes will be about $173, the Chamber said.

On the basis of national incomes, the Chamber said, United States taxes would take 25 per cent and British taxes 22 per cent.

"It is true that for some years after the World War the British tax burden was heavier than ours, both as a percentage of national income and on a per capita basis," the Chamber said. "A few years ago, however, our tax burden began to approximate that of Great Britain due to increases in the burden of our Federal and State taxes."

ABA Weighs War Effect on U. S.



By a Staff Photographer

Top left: P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers Association. Top right: Dr. Deane W. Malott, Chancellor of the University of Kansas. Below: Dr. Marcus Nadler, Professor of Finance, New York University.

Bankers Study Vital Problems Facing U. S.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29—An attendance of 5,000 at the 67th annual convention of the American Bankers Association is anticipated on the basis of advance registrations at convention headquarters here at the Stevens Hotel.

The convention, which opened formally this morning with meetings of the savings division and a 25th anniversary meeting of the state bank division, will run from Monday through Friday this week and will include addresses by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, who last week proposed a six per cent limit on profits during the emergency, by Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, by Dr. Lionel Edie, economist and investment counsel, and by General Leonard Ayres, economist of the Cleveland Trust Company now attached to the Office of Production Management.

Air Forum Held

The convention was preceded by a session of the "American Forum of the Air" yesterday evening in which six prominent bankers attending the convention, including Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, of the National City Bank, discussed "Financing the Defense Program." The broadcast, usually given from Washington, was instead staged in the convention hotel. Other banker participants in the broadcast were Mark A. Brown, Vice-President of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago; Russell A. Kent, Vice-President of the Bank of American National Trust & Savings Association; Theodore Bradley Nash of the Office of Production Management, and J. Harvie Willkinson, Vice-President of the State Planters Bank & Trust Company of Richmond, Virginia.

"The conversion of the nation's economy from a peace economy to a war economy," said Mr. P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers Association, in opening the convention, "involves great readjustments, many of which are now being felt. It is our hope that these adjustments can be accomplished with the least harm to the people.

"The Government's financial requirements," he continued, "must be met. At the same time, inflation must be avoided and the American business structure must be kept intact. The banking system has a vital role to play in the attainment of these objectives. We shall study that role thoroughly during our deliberations this week."

A call for more intense study of current acute credit problems was made in the opening session this morning by Chancellor Dean W. Malott of University of Kansas. The United States faced the unpleasant alternatives, he said, of a German victory or the abandonment of much comfort and many luxuries. In the problem of avoiding inflation, he called on the bankers for leadership, urging them "to collect every fact, to muster the best economists and statisticians and banking theorists and professional bankers, to study the great broad problem of monetary and banking procedures."

Discussing "the role of the banks during the emergency" Dr. Marcus Nadler of New York University this morning stated that under present circumstances "a low money rate policy undoubtedly will be maintained by the Government during the emergency." Pointing out that savings bonds and national defense obligations are demand obligations he said that "it is reasonable to assume that before the emergency is over the United States may have outstanding $10,000,000,000 of such demand obligations. One may therefore safely assume that the Government will not permit the rates of interest to go to a point which would make it attractive for holders to cash them in to buy other Government obligations yielding a higher return."

Touching on post-war prospects, Dr. Nadler stated that "it is evident that once the present emergency is over the entire currency and banking system of the United States will come up for active discussion and legislation. Banks now ought to make a careful study of the role of the Government in the field of banking, and a careful scrutiny of the causes why the Government entered the field of finance and to ascertain and as far as is possible and in an unbiased way the extent to which these causes have been removed."

Plan Spreading Orders

Plans to make easy the spreading of defense orders among small manufacturers and to finance them through local banks in the areas where the contracts are placed were announced by Bradley D. Nash, financial consultant of the contract distribution division of the OPM, at a meeting of the National Defense Loans Committee of the association.

Mr. Nash urged that plans be adopted by which manufacturers would be allied in "prime contractor" or sub-contractor groups. Such plans, he said, would include provisions to allow defense contracts at price up to 15 per cent over current quotations, in communities threatened by priorities unemployment.

The entire program of the convention consists of two general sessions, plus annual meetings of the four divisions of the association and a series of round table conferences.

Bankers in the opening sessions proved not entirely in agreement on the post-war prospects. During the forum of the air Dr. Burgess stated that "a post-war depression is not inevitable. It depends on whether we can put on the brakes now." On the other hand Dr. Nadler in his speech this morning stated that "the end of the emergency is bound to be followed by a period of business recession, how far and how deep it is impossible to predict."

Brookings Urges More Control Over Farm Prices and Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—High wages and artificially supported farm prices are primarily responsible for the 21 per cent rise in wholesale prices occurring in the past two years, according to the Brookings Institution which declared, in a study issued today that the pending price control bill is inadequate in failing to curb these two factors.

Without such controls the price administrator, says the report, is faced with an impossible task. Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the institution, and Meyer Jacobstein, a staff member, said the farm price rises "are due primarily to Government policies, and not to conditions of supply and demand" while ascribing wage advances to shortages of skilled labor, the policy of the National Defense Mediation Board "in approving wage increases in most cases that have come before it," and to the tendency of employers to raise wages when profits are rising.

Tax Plan Opposed

In connection with the proposed price control bill Secretary Henry Morgenthau urged a ceiling on profits to consist of a 100 per cent tax on all corporation profits over 6 per cent. Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, over the week end opposed the Morgenthau proposals, declaring they would not only crush small business but would result in "incalculable hardship" to legitimate business, "disrupt production vital to national defense and confiscate profits essential to the survival of free enterprise."

The Brookings study contrasts the farm price rise of about one-third in the year ended June 30, 1941, with relatively small advances in other important commodities. Farm product prices have gone up because of government price guarantees, it is declared. The government's announcement that prices of many farm commodities will be maintained at not less than 85 per cent of "parity" until the end of 1942, coupled with the provision in the price control bill which bars any ceiling on farm products at less than 110 per cent of parity, has stimulated speculation for further rises on the part of both farmers and professional speculators, it is said. Agricultural raw materials, it is pointed out, account directly for a large part of costs in many industries. Moreover, through their effect on the cost of living, they lead to wage increases which affect all costs.

During the defense period, wage costs—already advanced by 40-hour-week legislation with time and a half for overtime—have been further increased. The price administrator, the report says, is faced with the impossible task of restraining prices throughout the economy, although primary elements of costs are not only uncontrolled, but are actually being pushed upward.

Farm Income Soars

The real income of farmers has increased about 30 per cent the report says. Real wages in manufacturing are up about 23 per cent. Manufacturing profits have risen approximately 16 per cent. Other groups, whose incomes have not increased in proportion to living costs, have suffered. These include unorganized groups of laborers in retail trades, small business enterprises, farm labor, some 5,000,000 employees of federal, state, and local governments, and large numbers of professional and other salaried groups.

The many people dependent on pensions and annuities have lost, as well as those who have accumulated insurance or other savings funds. To these may be added a large part of the million and a half men now in the armed forces. Finally, many have sustained losses in real income as a result of the increase in taxes, which has been felt particularly by persons on fixed salaries.

The full effect of recent farm price advances is not yet manifest at the consuming end, it is said, partly because of a lag in the adjustment of retail prices and partly because only a small part of the new crops has been marketed and processed for consumer use. As the months pass, the effect will become cumulatively apparent.

Manufacturing corporations have not "profiteered" during the defense program; it is said, their increase in profits, which has tended to level out since the beginning of 1941, has been the result of expanding volume, lessening the burden of indirect or overhead costs.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Of course the major news of the week for the stock market was Secretary Henry Morgenthau's remark favoring a 6 per cent profit limit for corporations during the emergency, followed by his press conference statement that a Treasury staff is now working on a draft of such a proposal.

The market's natural reaction was to drop sharply. The drop, however, was tempered by the reflection that perhaps Mr. Morgenthau, rather than really hoping for some such drastic tax, was "softening up" resistance to a sharp further increase in corporation taxes next year, on the principle that if the Treasury asks for a 100 per cent tax on profits over a very small exempt base, business will be more easily reconciled to a stiff tax but something less than the worst.

Unemployment Problem

Another unfavorable influence on prices was the growing evidence that priorities unemployment is really becoming the problem predicted. Evidence included the sluggish action or recession all along the line of the business indices, including carloadings, electrical power, textile output, chemical consumption, etc. Other evidence came in General Motors' report to the House Committee investigating national defense labor migration problems, indicating that in the automobile industry it may be some time before defense will take up men as fast as priorities or the new allocation system puts them out of work. Third evidence, or at least reminder, was Floyd Odlum's first press conference, outlining the work of the new defense contract service, in which Mr. Odlum said that we were six months behind and the problem is large and he will have to employ thousands of people to get it done.

Aircrafts, chemicals, drugs and foods were hardest hit. Bethlehem and Consloidated Edison made new 1941 lows. Pepsi-Cola was sold sharply since the Morgenthau proposal would hit such companies especially hard. Alaska Juneau was soft on a dividend reduction. Speculative rails, pretty much sheltered from the tax proposal, did better than the equity market, and Canadian bonds hit a two-year high.

The defense program provided a lot of news. Defense sub-contracting moved up to the front pages with the spread of priorities unemployment and with the new setup. Mr. Ickes announced a program to triple refining capacity for 100-octane gasoline. It is apparently confirmed now that SPAB will switch from priorities to allocation among industries and plants. While the whole business of priorities or allocations is 90 per cent administration and only 10 per cent policy, the change is apparently due to the fact that so many high priorities have been issued that they have suffered a sort of currency inflation and consequent debasement of value. Of the new priorities ratings for repairs, the need was to enable civilian industry to keep going, but the danger which made the new rules hard to write was that the privilege of getting materials and parts for repairs would be abused.

Commodities Easier

The commodity markets have now ceased their fireworks for several weeks, and most of them again declined. Cotton is now off nearly 2 cents from its recent high. The textile industry is feeling its way price-wise under the new ceilings which are adjusted to raw cotton prices. New corn loan values were announced at 60 to 75 cents against 61 cents last year and 57 cents in 1939.

The Reserve Board's pushing of reserve requirements up the final notch had no perceptible effect on the bond market except perhaps to cause the resumption of buying now that the "bad news" is out of the way. The banks, after all, had five weeks of forewarning, and the effect was merely to reduce excess reserves to around $4,000,000,000. And such all-over "credit-control" methods usually either do not work at all or work too severely, like a badly adjusted brake which either slips or catches. Action was foreshadowed by the Treasury's staying out of the market. Soon the FRB will probably ask Congress for authority to raise reserve requirements even higher than the present 14 to 26 per cent for demand and 6 per cent for time deposits.

History is being made this month in the investment banking business. First, Telephone announced it would ask for competitive bids—to be opened today. Second, Morgan Stanley entered its first competitive bid—in the Erie Ohio division offering. Third, Equitable Life resold a block of bonds purchased last June, instead of holding them for keeps, as life insurance companies have traditionally done, and later in the week another such block was sold of Socony-Vacuum bonds picked up a few years ago through Salomon Brothers Hutzler. Incidentally, it is now expected that Salomon Brothers will enter a bid in the Telephone offering, in addition to that of the Morgan Stanley and of the Halsey, Stuart-Mellon group. One of the "I told you so's" of the investment bankers on recent competitive bids is that by and large they have resulted in considerably smaller bidding groups, somewhat like those in the municipal bond field.

The enlarged program of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, which would make it a real active trade association somewhat like the Investment Bankers' Association, was quite enthusiastically received in the Street, its prospectus apparently filling a long-felt want that "somebody do something about the loss of business and prestige by the brokerage business. A good membership seems assured, which means dues, which means funds for the new program.

Bank Women Hold Forum

Frank Moore Studios; Phillips Studio

Speakers at a member forum of the Association of Bank Women at Chicago. Upper left: Miss Sarah J. MacLeod, Director, Home Economics Bureau, Society for Savings, Cleveland. Upper right: Miss Kathryn F. Gough, Assistant Cashier, Corn Exchange National Bank & Trust Co., Philadelphia. Lower right: Miss Hilda M. Hoffman, Statistician, Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, and Regional Vice-President of the Middle Atlantic Division of the Association of Bank Women.

WomanBanker Urges Thrift To Halt Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—By promoting the old-fashioned virtue of thrift in talks with their clients, as well as by supporting Government financial policies which discourage spending, women bank executives hope to do their part in checking inflation resulting from the defense program. They expressed their convictions on this subject at a member forum of the Association of Bank Women here on Saturday.

A budget expert, Miss Sarah J. MacLeod of the Society for Savings in the City of Cleveland, led a discussion of "expenditure guidance" with an appeal to bankers to broadcast two truths:

One is: "People cannot spend themselves out of debt." The other, "Credit cannot take the place of money."

"Get Out of Debt"

"At the risk of being thought old-fashioned," said Miss MacLeod, "I say, 'Save, get out of debt, keep expenditures within your income.' Self-reliance is basic to the American way of life, and we should do all in our power to encourage this virtue."

The average person, Miss MacLeod declared, does not yet realize the need for curtailing purchases in order to stop the spiraling of prices which leads to inflation. Yet saving must be brought about to keep the nation on a sound basis, she said. Saving now will do much, in her opinion, to minimize the slump which would be caused by a sudden cessation of defense industrial activity. Moreover saving now will aid people in making readjustments after the emergency period, she pointed out, enabling them to buy the peace-time commodities which industry will then resume producing.

Benjamin Franklin, with his practical teaching of thrift, was held up as an example to bank women in this defense period by Mrs. Helen W. Newell, Assistant Cashier of the Union Bank of Michigan, Grand Rapids. He knew how to teach the layman in simple language, Mrs. Newell said. Simple instruction is needed now she added, because the typical bank depositor has little understanding of the economic theories behind the government's policies for financing the defense program and preventing inflation. The bank woman, she said, must be an instructor in such matters.

Unanimous on Benefits

It is not hard for bank women to teach these doctrines. Those who took part in the forum were unanimous in their opinion that the Nation will greatly benefit by a series of lessons in thrift, whether in a period like the present or one of a more normal character. Mrs. Newell quoted with sympathy the remark of a club woman of her acquaintance: "Thank goodness, at last it is fashionable to be thrifty."

Checks on installment buying, brought about by the Government's regulation, were generally approved by the bank women. But one frank voice was raised in question of its applicability to small towns. The speaker was Mrs. M. A. Rathburn of Rutland, Ohio, who owns both a bank and a general store. The installment plan means much to a small town which has no defense industries to boost incomes, said Mrs. Rathburn. She pointed out that laws adapted to big cities sometimes work hardships on rural communities, and her colleagues agreed that she had stated an actual problem.

Safeguards Needed

On the other hand, Miss Hilda M. Hoffman, statistician of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, took the position that regulation of consumer credit is not yet stringent enough. Additional measures are needed, she held, if inflation is to be averted.

An all-around comprehensive program of safeguards against excessive consumer spending is needed, agreed Miss Kathryn F. Gough, Assistant Cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Slated for election tonight were the folowing new officers: Miss Henriette J. Fuchs, of New York City, Vice-President, and the following regional vice-presidents: Miss Guyla L. Catel, of St. Louis, Midwest; Miss Katherine W. Sweet, of Cambridge, Mass., New England; and Mrs. Hazel S. Gorham, of Palm Beach, Fla., Southern.

Worker's Output Continues to Rise; Labor Costs Mount

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The hourly output of a typical manufacturing worker in the United States has increased in almost every year since 1929, and the record for the first six months of 1941 shows the trend to be continuing, according to the current monthly labor survey of the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board.

Considering the hourly output per worker in 1929 to have been 100, the worker's productivity reached 116.5 in 1934, 134.0 in 1939, 140.0 in 1940, and 142.1 in the first half of 1941. This index failed to advance only in 1932 and 1938.

The average over-all output of a typical manufacturing worker was greater in 1940 than in 1929 or than in any intervening year, and with production demand increasing, output per worker in the first seven months of 1941 exceeded the 1940 yearly average. Expressed in index numbers (1929=100), the 1940 yearly average was 110.3, and the 1941 seven-month average, 118.5. For 1941, worker output was highest in June, at 122.2. With employment and wages going up faster than production, it dropped to 118.9 in July.

Fluctuations in the cost to the employer of an hour of work have been more uneven in the years since 1929 than those in worker hourly output, but the cost was lower than 1929 only in 1931, 1932 and 1933, and by 1937 had risen to 113.4 The 1940 average was 119.6, and the average for the first half of 1941 was 127.8. The index for June, at 133.6, indicates a continuing rise in labor costs per man hour.

Although the labor cost per unit of output has kept fairly well below that for 1929, it stood at 90.4 in 1937, and at 85.4 in 1940. The average for the first seven months of 1941 was 60.6, slightly above the 1937 average. In July, unit labor costs were at 94.4, only 5.6 per cent below the average for 1929.

Bostonian New Member Institute of Accountants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Election of a Boston certified public accountant as a member of the American Institute of Accountants and of another as an associate in that organization was announced at Institute headquarters here by John L. Carey, secretary.

The Bostonian elected to membership is William Andrew Grissy, who is associated with the Boston office of Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery. The newly-elected Institute associate is Maurice Sklar, with the accounting firm of Edwin H. King.

The number of members and associates in the Institute now is 5,722. Of this total, 286 are in the State of Massachusetts, and 225 are in Boston.

Insurance Group Gets A. T. & T. Issue

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—A syndicate of insurance companies headed by Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York today was awarded the forthcoming issue of $90,000,000 of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. debentures, nosing out in competitive bidding an eastern combination headed by the concern's traditional bankers, Morgan Stanley & Co.

In the first use it has made of the much-disputed competitive bidding method of selling securities to underwriters the telephone company also turned down the bid of a Western banking group headed by Halsey Stuart & Co. of Chicago and the Mellon Securities Co. of Pittsburgh.

The financial community had seen the bidding as primarily a struggle between the Eastern and Western banking groups and the bid of the insurance concerns which took the business came as a surprise to informed Wall Street men.

Associated with Mutual Life in the winning bid of $1,019.42 per $1,000 face amount of bonds, were the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the New York Life Insurance Co.

Metropolitan will take the largest part of the issue, $50,000,000; Mutual will take $25,000,000; and New York Life $15,000,000.

Morgan Stanley & Co. bid $1,010.17 and the Halsey Stuart-Mellon group bid $1,002.63 for the 2¾ per cent 35-year debentures. Morgan Stanley & Co. is an investment banking offshoot of J. P. Morgan & Co., which has had a hand in the telephone company's financing since 1906.

Financial circles assumed the life insurance group would place the bonds in their investment portfolios and would not reoffer them to the investing public, although the successful bidders made no immediate announcement of their plans.

Wall Street has been torn by controversy over repeated cases in which insurance companies, singly or in groups, have bought securities direct from big corporations of late without the traditional intervention of investment banking firms as middlemen, with their distributive services for the general investing public.

Nelson Asks Strict Obedience to All Priority Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, defense priorities director, said that all existing priority orders "must be scrupulously obeyed in order to prevent interference with or unconscious sabotage of the defense program."

Mr. Nelson said in a statement that he recognized that the priorities system had caused some hardships and that efforts would be made to simplify the procedure wherever possible.

But it will take several months, he said, to work out the system of direct allocation of materials, which he told a House committee would have to replace the priorities system.

The projected new system, he explained, "does not mean that we expect, at any time, sudden, abrupt changes in the priorities systems."

"The various systems now used—the priorities certificates, blanket and project ratings, allocation orders—will be continued," he added. "They have proven their usefulness. Any changes or additions to be made will be made gradually."

Missouri Utilities Issues Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co. is offering for sale 125,000 shares of common stock and 14,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock of Missouri Utilities Co. The common stock, of $1 par value, was priced at $13.50 a share and the preferred, par value $100, was offered at $99 a share.

The financing, which also involved the purchase by Dillon, Read & Co. of $3,150,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds, was in connection with the integration of the Community Power & Light Co. under the Public Utility Act of 1935. Sale of the three issues of securities will complete divestment of Community Power's control of Missouri Utilities.

The $3,150,000 Missouri Utilities Co. bonds, series "A," 3½ per cent, due in 1971, are being sold by Dillon, Read & Co. to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States at 104¾.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 210

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable Nov. 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 10, 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, Sept. 23, 1941

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

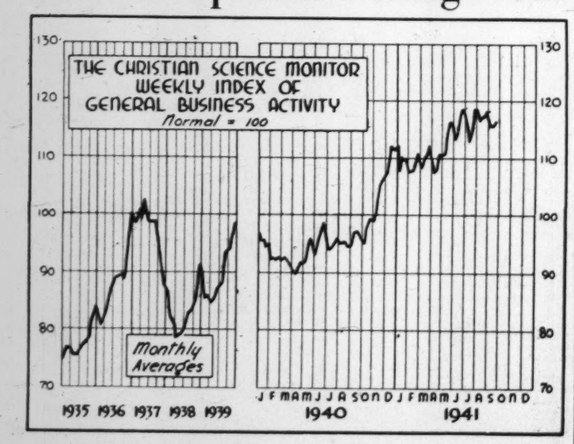
Common Stock Dividend No. 103

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on September 17, 1941 for the quarter ending September 30, 1941, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTS, *Secretary-Treasurer*

San Francisco, California.

Monitor Index of Business Turns Upward During Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity turned upward during the week ended Sept. 20 to 116.6 (prel.) compared with 115.9 in the preceding week. The increase, however, only partially offset the loss recorded since the end of last month and continued the irregular sidewise movement of the last three months or so. A year ago the index registered 97.2.

Two of the opponents contributed to the advance. The third declined.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings scored a new high for the year, gaining more than was seasonally anticipated. The rise in the adjusted index, however, only partially offset the loss of two previous weeks.

The mid-month bulge in bank debits outside New York City was greater than usual for this season, and the adjusted figure recovered all of the preceding week's loss but is still below the high levels of last month.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. *20 '41	Sept. 13 '41	Sept. 21 '40
Combined index	116.6	115.9	97.2
Bk debits outside NYC	121.6	119.2	94.8
Elec power production	111.6	113.6	101.1
Misc carloadings	116.3	115.0	92.6

*Preliminary.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 194,420
1941 volume to date 105,103,480
1940 volume to date 153,219,825

Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The stock market milled over a narrowly irregular route today with dealings exceptionally slow.

Fractional advances had the best of it at the start but these were erased later in many instances and, near the final hour, plus and minus marks were about evenly divided. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

A little bidding cropped up, brokers said, on the theory last week's setback had put the list in a position to take advantage of any worthwhile news. War and business developments were unexciting marketwise. The question as to just how far the price control campaign would get as an anti-inflation weapon served to keep some potential bidders apathetic.

Stocks ahead at one time or another included Douglas Aircraft, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Kennecott, Savage Arms, National Biscuit, J. C. Penney, Phillips Petroleum, International Paper and U. S. Gypsum.

Dow Chemical, ex-rights, dipped to a new year's low before receiving support. Hesitant were General Electric, Bethlehem Steel, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Westinghouse and Standard Oil (N. J.).

In a spotty curb session gains were posted for Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore and Singer Mfg. Easier were Gulf Oil, Bell Aircraft and Cities Service.

Corporate Bonds Mixed

Selective demand for loans of speculative rating was a steadying influence in today's bond market, although the general corporate list was slightly mixed near the final hour.

Secondary and "bankrupt" loans of the carriers were the principal movers, and gains were generally in fractions. Turnover for the list as a whole was small.

Australian 4½s and 5s dropped several points in a foreign list where steadiness was the rule. But volume in the "Aussies" was negligible.

Ahead in the corporate sector were American Telephone 3¼s of '61 and 3s of '56, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Wabash 1st 5s, Texas Corp. 3s. Third Avenue adjustments, International Telephone 5s, and Continental Oil 2¾s.

U. S. Makes Direct Subsidy of Cotton Exports to Canada

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that it would make a direct subsidy of two and a half cents a pound on cotton exported to Canada, in an effort to increase exports of the United States crop.

In announcing the direct subsidy, the department said that the initial rate of 2½ cents a pound would be effective on sales made after 12:01 a. m., eastern standard time, September 29 and before 3 p. m., E. S. T., October 1, when the rate may be changed.

Payments to any one exporter will be limited to 5,000 bales during an announced rate period. The department said that Canada was a natural outlet for United States cotton and that relatively higher prices in the United States had caused exports to decline sharply.

Wheat Prices Chalk Up Further Gains

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Continuing the creeping rally of the past week or so, wheat prices today chalked up new gains of a cent a bushel, reaching the highest level in more than two weeks and coming within about two cents of the four-year peaks established on Sept. 12.

Lacking new developments on which to base purchases, most traders attributed the market's continued strength to fundamental trade factors including the Government loan program, producers holding of large supplies from commercial channels and wartime psychology. Gains of cotton and soybeans stimulated some buying of grains, and mills also were reported in the market.

Boston Exchange Elects Officers

At the annual election of the Boston Stock Exchange held today, John E. Yerxa was re-elected president for the third term, Archibald R. Giroux was chosen vice-president, and Mark R. Hodges named treasurer for the sixth term.

Members chosen for the governing committee with terms expiring in 1943 included Harry W. Besse, Ralph Hornblower, Constantine Hutchins, M. Wilson Robertson, Lester Watson and William B. Long, who was re-elected.

Five members were elected for the 1941-42 nominating committee as follows: Howard S. Harris, Chandler Hovey, Joseph J. Thorndike, and Walter P. Tobey.

Steel Output Seen Slightly Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—The Nation's steel mills will operate at 96.9 per cent of rated capacity this week, an increase of 1-10 of 1 per cent from the previous week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago they operated at 96.3 per cent and a year ago at 92.6.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54⅛	54	54	Sep 26
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 25
7⅜	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Sep 26
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	12	42	41	41	— ¾
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 26
5	3¼	Alaska Jun	19	3½	3½	3⅜	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	
10⅜	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8	8	8	+ ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	*1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	160	160	160	Sep 26
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	5	8	7⅞	8	
86	71⅜	Allied Str pf (.5)	1	85½	85½	85½	Sep 26
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g	6	29¼	28¾	29	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
1⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 25
20	10	Am Lea pf 3¾k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59	59	59	+1¼
15⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	7	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	8⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 27
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	4	34	34	34	
3	1	Am Cable & R	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	84	84	84	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179⅛	179⅛	179⅛	Sep 26
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	28¼	28	28	+ ¾
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	60	68¼	68¾	Sep 25
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	5	20	19½	19½	Sep 26
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110½	110	110½	Sep 26
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep 25
5⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Sep 26
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 26
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	22	22	22	Sep 27
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	3	16¾	26	26¾	+ ¾
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 27
36½	26	Am-Haw SS (3g)	6	35	34½	34½	Sep 26
4	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 26
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Sep 26
11¼	4¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47	47	47	
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 26
28½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	5	26½	25½	26	Sep 25
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 18
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
95½	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	2	87	87	87	+1
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep 26
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	3	32½	32½	32¼	— ¼
39	29	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
7¼	5¾	Am Rad&St.(.45g)	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅜	Am R Mill(1.05g)	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
45⅜	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	6	41¼	41	41	— ¼
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	152⅜	152	152	—1½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	44¼	44	44	— ¾
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	3	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (1½g)	1	11	11	11	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 26
22⅛	15	Am Sug R (1½g)	9	21	20½	21	+ ½
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	95½	95	95	— ½
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18½	18⅜	18½	
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	6	154⅞	154⅛	154½	+ ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	70⅛	69½	69½	Sep 27
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	70½	70¼	70¼	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152⅜	152⅛	152⅛	Sep 25
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 26
29⅛	24½	Am Viscose ½g	8	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅜
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 26
8⅜	5⅛	Am Woolen	8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
81¼	11	Am Wool pf (7k)	4	75¼	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	Sep 24
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	41	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16¼	16⅛	Sep 24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 26
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	33	32¾	32¾	Sep 25
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110½	110½	
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
69⅞	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	68¾	80¾	68¾	+ ¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ¼
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (5g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 25
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 27
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	84	84	84	Sep 26
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	96½	96½	96½	Sep 25
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep 18
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	14	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	25⅜	24¾	24¾	— ¼
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅝
33	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	3	50½	50½	50½	+1¾
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
111⅞	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Sep 25
7⅛	6⅞	Atlas Corp (½g)	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50¼	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅜
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	68	67¾	67¾	—1¾
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Sep 26
3¼	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 24
3¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	5	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
8½	6	Bangor & Ar	6	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Barber As (1½e)	12	12	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Barker Bros 1½g	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 26
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	6	5⅝	9½	9½	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 3¾g	1	19¾	19¼	19⅛	Sep 27
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26	26	26	
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	Sep 26
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	119	119	119	+3
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	7	38⅛	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
20	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	3	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅜
24¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
89½	65⅜	Beth Steel (4½g)	20	66⅛	65½	65¾	
131½	119⅛	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Sep 23
31⅞	23⅛	Bigelow S (3g)	2	29	28½	28½	Sep 25
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 22
24¾	12⅛	Boeing Airplane	27	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ½
25	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	1	30	30	30	
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	Sep 27
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	15	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	4	20	19½	20	+ ½
3¼	7⅛	Boston & Maine	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Sep 25
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B 3¼g	8	9⅛	9	9	
25⅜	18¼	Briggs Mfg 1½g	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29	29	29	Sep 25
44½	28	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	+1½
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Sep 25
14½	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
23½	18¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	Sep 25
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
34½	23	Bullard (1½g)	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	6	32⅝	31½	31½	Sep 25
20⅝	15¾	Burling (.95g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
61½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	54½	55	+ ½
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	4	8⅜	8½	8½	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	4	6¼	6	6	— ¼
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	23	23	23	Sep 27
13	1	Calif P pt(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	5	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
17½	10¾	Canada Dry (.60)	11	16	16	16	
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	16	4¾	4¾	4¾	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 26
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27	27	27	Sep 27
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 27
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	80	79¼	79½	+ ½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	44	44	44	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	6	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	*1	18	18	18	+ ⅞
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2½	2½	2½	Sep 27
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 19
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	26	14½	12⅝	14½	+2¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	z	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	33¼	23½	33½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15⅜	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 26
22½	17½	Cham P&F(3¾g)	2	22	22	22	
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 25
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	36½	36	36½	
102⅛	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Sep 19
4	2¼	Ches Corp	3	4	4	4	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	15	9	8⅝	8⅞	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	4	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P I cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	Sep 24
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep 20
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 26
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 27
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 26
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 23
3	1⅛	Childs Co	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	26	59½	58¾	59⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 26
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2½g)	2	34	33⅞	33⅞	Sep 26
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¾
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	6	37	37	37	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	5	96	96	96	Sep 27
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	
16¼	11¼	Colgate-P (1¾a)	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
104½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Sep 27
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Sep 26
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Sep 25
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 25
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	4	15	15	15	
4⅛	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	23	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
82⅛	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	70	70	70	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Sep 26
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	26	26	26	Sep 26
83	69⅛	Colum Carb (4)	1	80	80	80	Sep 26
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	5	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
104	99⅛	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Sep 17
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Sep 24
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (1½g)	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
12	⅞	Com'th & South	22	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	60¾	60½	60¾	Sep 27
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	12	25⅜	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
18⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
50⅜	22½	Cons Aire (4g)	24	43¼	42½	42⅝	— ½
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 26
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	24	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23⅜	16⅜	Cons Ed (1.40g)	16	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	98¼	97¾	98	— ⅜
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	3	½	½	½	Sep 25
11	7¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	2	10	9¾	9¾	Sep 26
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (⅛)	43	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	6	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	5	5	5	Sep 27
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23½	23	23	Sep 25
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep 19
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Sep 27
5¼	4⅛	Cont Baking	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Sep 25
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1½g)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	4	9	8⅞	9	Sep 26
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	45½	45⅛	45⅜	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	15	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	9	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 26
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S(.60g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Sep 27
56¾	52	Cop'weld pf(2-½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Sep 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	52½	52¼	52¼	— ¾
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (⅛g)	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	10	¼	¼	¼	Sep 27
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	3	7⅛	7	7	Sep 26
27⅜	19⅝	Crown C&S(1½g)	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	Sep 27
45½	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	44	44	44	Sep 19
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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

F. P. A. Offers U. S.-Latin Trade Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—A radical revision of the United States' commercial policy through the removal of all import duties on major Latin-American exports is the way to establish really strong and sound relations between this country and its southern neighbors, in the opinion of the Foreign Policy Association.

While admitting that this would open the door to a flood of raw also produced in the United States, materials and agricultural goods the association holds that the stimulation of trade and the closer ties between Latin America and Anglo-Saxon America would be worth the temporary dislocation here.

Prepared by Constant Southworth, the association's report details the benefits which individual Latin American countries would derive from the move and predicts that it "would do more than speeches, loans and cultural co-operation to strengthen the ties between this country and Latin America."

Seek Permanent Market

"While appreciating this assistance," Latin American countries are worried about its temporary or emergency character," Mr. Southworth wrote. "They realize that loans can ultimately be repaid only in the form of exports and fear that this country will sharply reduce its purchases after the war.

"They would like the United States to provide a larger and more permanent market for their surplus products than they had prior to the emergency."

Dealing first with Argentina, since that country has long been the recognized spearhead of Latin American opposition to the United States, the report declares that Argentina would benefit through increased exports of flaxseed, wheat, wood, corn, fresh fruits and vegetables during the winter season and chilled and frozen beef.

It is on beef and wheat, however, that the major test of any such move would come since American farmers and the Congressional representatives have fought bitterly and undelentingly for the protection of these two items against foreign competition.

On the other hand, the Argentinians have been inclined to view American exclusion of Argentine beef as close to a national affront since it is done on the basis of a sanitary ruling.

Benefit to Consumers

Uruguay is seen as benefitting in much the same way as Argentina, Chile through increased copper exports and Peru through cotton, zinc, and possibly sugar. To Venezuela and Colombia it would mean greater petroleum sales, to Cuba more sugar sold and to Mexico more lead, zinc, cattle, winter vegetables, petroleum and handicraft.

Brazil, on the other hand, already enjoys a duty-free status for 90 per cent of its exports to the United States and the new move would not radically affect it, although Brazilians might thereby be induced to develop a long-staple cotton suitable for the American market, the report holds.

"While domestic producers of certain raw materials and foodstuffs would be injured, the great mass of consumers would benefit from the availability of products at lower prices. In some instances, domestic industries producing these commodities might even be able to share in the increased consumption which might follow a decline in prices with a consequent reduction in the competition of substitute materials. Such might be the case in the wool industry.

Sees Exports Aided

"Furthermore, free trade would stimulate greater efficiency in the industries affected by increased foreign competition. In the case of some products, conservation of domestic resources would be promoted by increasing imports. At present this country's petroleum, copper, lead and zinc reserves are dwindling rapidly.

"Free access to the U. S. market would provide Latin American countries with a larger dollar income from exports, thus enabling them to buy more in this country. The resulting benefit to domestic export industries would be passed along in some measure to other industries and to the U. S. as a whole.

"Any balanced appraisal of the probable effects of removing duties on Latin American products cannot, of course, disregard the obverse side of the picture—the elimination of Latin American tariffs on U. S. products. The abolition of import duties on goods from this country would undoubtedly involve great sacrifices for Latin American governments, which depend to a large extent on customs revenue. Yet such a step would lower costs of living and enable Latin America to increase its purchases from the U. S."

Business Failures Below '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Sept. 25 numbered 181, compared with 180 in the previous week and 258 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30	20	15
	Ind.	Rails	Util.
Today's close*	126.20	28.87	18.24
Net Change	.17	—.10	—.08
Previous close	126.03	28.97	18.32
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.20	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s 52-47	118.4	118.4	118.4
15 2½s 53-49	107.14	107.14	107.14
10 2½s 54-51	109.21	109.21	109.21

Home-Owners Loan

1 3s 52-4 4	106.10	106.10	106.10

New York City Bonds

23 3s 80	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	62	61½	61½
20 Alleghany 5s 44 omd	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
12 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62¼	62¼	62⅛
12 Alleghany inc 5s 50	62¼	62¼	62⅛
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
12 AmJGChem 5½s 49	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
5 Am Int 5½s 49	102	101⅞	102
12 Am T&T 5½s 43	100¾	100⅝	100¾
19 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109¼	109	109¼
42 Am T&T 3s 56	109⅛	109	109⅛
1 Am T Fdr cv 5Q	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	106	106	106
8 Arm Del 4s 55	60	59⅝	60
10 AT&SF 4s 95	106¾	106½	106½
15 At&SF a) 4s 95 st	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	88½	88⅜	88½
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	102 21-32	102 21-32	102 21-32
17 A C Line 5s 45	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
5 B&O 1st mlg 4s st	81¼	80⅞	81¼
14 B&O 95 st A	59¼	59¼	59¼
5 B&O 95 st C	32⅜	32	32
7 B&O 2000 st D	36¼	36	36
32 B&O 96 st F	32¼	32	32
89 B&O cv 60 st	32¼	31⅜	31⅜
11 B&O 4s 48	30	29⅜	29⅜
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	57	56⅜	56⅜
8 B&O S W 50 st	49	48½	49
9 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	40⅞	40½	50½
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	46¼	45⅝	45⅞
1 Big Sandy 4s 44	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
48 Bost&Me 4½s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	34⅞	34¼	34⅜
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	70½	70½	70½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	110	110	110
40 Buf R&P 57 st	93½	93½	93½
2 Can Sou 5s 62	105½	105	105
27 Can Nat 5½s 51	38	37¾	38
5 Can Pac 5s 44	76	76	76
1 Can Pac 1st 4s 49	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 C&O 4½s 92	73½	73½	73½
5 C&O 3¼s 96 D	18⅞	18½	18¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
6 C&O 1st 4s 89 R-A	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	104⅛	104⅝	104¼
18 CB&Q gen 4s 58	121½	121½	121½
6 CB&Q 4s 1st 49	69	68½	69
10 Chi & E Ill inc 97	78	77½	77½
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	93	93	93
11 ChiGrtWest 4s 88	29	28¾	29
187 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	34¾	34¾	34¾
28 CMSP&P a) 5s 2000	64½	64	64½
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	11¼	10¾	11
8 CM&SP 4½s289E	2½	2½	2½
4 CM&StP gen 4s 89	38⅝	38½	38⅛
10 Chi&NW gen 4s 87	38	37	38
4 Chi&NW 4½s 87	27⅝	27½	27½
4 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	27½	27½	27½
22 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	2	1⅞	1⅞
31 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	17⅝	17⅝
28 CRI&P 4½s'52A	24¼	24¼	24¼
12 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	13¾	13½	13½
10 ChUnSta 3¼s'63	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
109 Chi&Wind 4½s'62	109	109	109
11 CCC&StL 4½s 77	97¼	97	97¼
6 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	50½	50½	50½
5 CCC&StL cv 4½s 90	68½	68½	68½
15 CCC&StL 4½s M 81	50½	50½	50½
7 Cley Elec Ill 3s 70	69¾	68	69¾
5 Cl&StL 4s 90 StL	109	109	109
1 Cley Elec Ill 3s 70	63¼	63¼	63¼
7 Cl&V'D Term 4½s 77C	86	86	86
1 Col F & I 5s 70	15½	15½	15½
35 Col & So 4½s 80	86	86	86
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	103¾	103¾
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
19 ComlMack Inc 69ww	112	112	112
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	52¾	52¼	52¼
8 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Con Edis 3¼s 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	107⅛	107	107
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108	108	108
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104½	104½	104½
1 Crane 2¾s 50	101	101	101
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	24½	24½	24½
4 CubaNRR 5½s&42rct	23	23	23
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	25⅝	26¼	26¼
49 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 D&RG 4½s 36	53	52½	52½
13 D&RGW 4s 55 Asd	14½	14¼	14¼
24 D&RG West 5s 78	14½	14¼	14¼
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
52 Det Ed 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Elec Auto Lt 2¾s 50	102	102	102
69 Erie rfg 3s 67	32¼	32	32¼
50 Erie rfg 5s 75	32¼	32	32¼
94 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	52¼	51⅞	52
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	96¼	96¼	96¼
16 Erie 4s 95 wi	61¾	60¾	60¾
3 Erie Gene 6s 57	86⅜	86	86
22 Fla E Cst 3s 74	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
10 Francis Sug 6s 58	8⅜	8	8⅜
Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	70	69⅞	70
11 Goodrich 4½s 56	93¾	93¼	93¼
4 Gt Nor 5s 73	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	96	96	96
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87	87	87
8 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	86	86	86
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	107⅛	107	107
14 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96⅛	96	107
4 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	93	92⅝	92⅝
9 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	46	45⅝	45⅝
5 Harlem R&P 4s 54	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Housatinic 5s 37	80	80	80
1 Houst'nOilTex4½s 54	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
14 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	103½	103½	103½
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	40¼	40	40¼
12 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	43¼	43	43¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40	40	40
34 Ill Cen 4½s 2ds 66	40⅛	40¼	40⅛
8 Ill Gen 4s 55	42½	42	42
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	49	48¼	49
48 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43½	43¾
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	39⅛	39¼	39⅛
1 Int Gt Nor 6½ 36 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
19 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16	16	16
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	15½	15½	15½
24 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	32¾	32¼	32¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	84	83¾	83¾
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
11 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	104½	104½	104½
18 Int T&T 4½s 52	96½	96½	96½
18 Int T&T 5s 55	46¾	46¾	46¾
3 James F&Clea 4s '59	49⅞	49¾	49¾
10 Jones&LaughSt3¾s'1	50½	50½	50½
6 KCP&L & Metn 4s'36	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	46	45¾	46
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	84	84	84
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Louisville Nit inc '75	98½	98½	98½
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	88½	88½	88½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	77¼	77½	77½
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	48¾	48¾	48¾
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	34	34
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	30½	30½	30½
12 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	126	126	126
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	82¼	81¾	82⅛
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	95½	95½	95½
2 Louis & N 3½s 50A	84	84	84
1 Lou&NSo 1t M 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	87	87	87
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	81½	81½	81½
7 McKess & Rob 3½s 50	46½	45½	46½
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
MSP&SSMar5½s'78	60	60	60
MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	62¾	62¾	62¾
M-K-T 5s 62A	11	11	11
M-K-T ex 5s 67	25½	25½	25½
M-K-T 4½s 78	9¼	9¼	9¼
M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	21¼	20⅝	20⅝
M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31½	30¾	31¼
Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	30½	30½	30½
Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26	26	26
Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26	26	26
Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27	26¼	26¼
Mo Pac 5s 81 J	27⅜	26¼	26¼
Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	26⅜	26¼	26¼
Montreal Tr 5s 41	84¾	84¼	84¼
Mor&Essex 5s 55	77½	77½	77½
Mor&Essex 4½s 55	41½	41	41½
Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¼	36	36¼
Nat-Dairy 3¼s 61	40	40	40
Nat Distill 3½s 49	105½	105⅝	105½
Natl Steel 3s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
N Eng RR 4s 45	105¼	105	105
NO Tex & M 5s 54B	57	57	57
NO Tex&Greenwd'L5s 46	40½	40	40½
NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¼	55½	55¼
NYC 4½s 2013	56	55½	55½
NYC cn 4s 98	51	50½	50½
NYC 3¾s 46	58½	58¼	58½
NYC cv 3½s 52	93½	93½	93½
NYC&HR 3½s 97	54¼	54⅛	54½
NY Chi & StL 6s 50	78	78	78
NYChi&StL 6s 41	95	95	95
NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	100	100	100
NYChi&StL 4½s 78	89½	89½	89½
NY Ch&StL 4s 46	59½	59	59½
N Y Connect 3½s 65	98¾	98½	98½
NY Edis 3¼s 65	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
NYNH&H cv 6s 48	109¾	109¾	109¾
NYNH&H cv 6s 40	27¾	27½	27½
NYNH&H 4½s 67	45½	45	45
NYNH&H 4s 55	26½	26½	26½
NYNH&H 4s 56	24	24	24
NYNH&H 3½s 54	23½	23½	23½
NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	23¼	23¼	23¼
NY Steam 3½s 63	23½	23½	23½
NY WBost 4½s 46	108	108	108
Norf & W 4s 96	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Nor Pac 6s 2047	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	62½	62	62
Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¾	51¾	52¼
Nor Pac 4s 97	48¼	48	48¼
	60½	60½	60½

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	39¾	39¾	39¾
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 OreRR&Nav 4s 46	106	109	109
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113¾	113½	113½
1 Ore Sh Line gtd5s46	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	106⅞	106⅞
8 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	108¾	108⅝	108⅞
4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
6 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111	110⅝	111
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Pac T&T 3¾s56C	84⅛	84¼	84⅛
6 Panhandle ELP 3s 60	110¼	110¼	110¼
24 ParaPictcy3¼s47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	99½	99½	99½
5 Pen Co 4 s'63	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Pen P & Lt 4½s 68	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
15 Pen P & Lt 3½s '74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	108⅜	104¾	105
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	92	92	92
7 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	101	101	101
16 Pen RR 3¾s '70	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	98½	98½	98½
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	70¼	70¼	70¼
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	60¾	60¼	60¼
1 Phil2B&Wash 4s 43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
32 Phila Co 4½s 61	106½	106¼	106½
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	107¼	106⅞	107¼
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	111	110⅞	111
18 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	28	27¾	28
3 PCC&StL 4½s 77	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Pitt Cok&Ir 4½s 52	103	103	103
10 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	104	104	104
13 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	64¼	64	64¼
4 Potomac El P 3½s 66	85¾	85½	85¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	109	109	109
1 Readg 4½s 91 A	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	79	79	79
18 Republic Steel 4½s 61	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
4 RI Ark & La 4½s34	104½	104½	104½
6 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	12¾	12¾	12¾
11 StLSF 5s 50B	70	70	70
120 StLSF 5s 50 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
23 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	15⅜	15¼	15¼
2 StLSF 4s 50 A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
10 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
8 StLSW 5s 52	38¾	38¾	38¾
8 StLSW rfg5s 90	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
5 SAA Pass 4s 43	18½	18¼	18¼
11 Sea Air Lin cn 6s 45	96¼	96¼	96¼
14 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Sea AL a) 5s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Sea AL 4s 50 st	13¼	13¼	13¼
8 Sea AL rfg 4s 5 9	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
7 Shell Un 2¼s 54	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	98¾	98¾	98¾
83 Sou Pac 4½s 81	98¾	98¾	98¾
41 So Pac 4½s 69	49¼	49¼	49¼
24 So Pac rfg 4s 55	49¼	49¼	49¼
33 So Pac cit 4s 49	49	48¾	48¾
11 So Pac 3½s 46	63	62¼	62¼
37 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45¾	45¾	45¾
12 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	71	70¾	71
3 South Ry 6½s 56	50½	50	50½
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	75	75	75
3 SouthRy cn 6s 94	83	83	83
49 South Ry gen 4s 56	71¼	71	71¼
So Ry 4s St L 51	79	79	79
9 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	79	79	79
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	108½	108½	108½
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106	106¼	106¼
5 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Tex Corp 3s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Tex Corps 3s '59	88	88	88
105 Third Ave adj 5s '60	34¼	34¼	34¼
2 Third Ave 4s '60	15¾	15	15⅝
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	52½	52½	52½
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	98	98	98
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	99½	99½	99½
3 U S Steel 2.40s 52	90½	90⅜	90½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Virginian Ry 3s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
34 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	108¾	108¾	108¾
38 Wabash 1st 5s 39	20¼	20¼	20¼
36 Wabash 2d 5s 39	20¼	20¼	20¼
69 Wabash 5s 80 D	28¾	28¼	28¼
9 Wabash Oma 5½s 41	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
22 Wabash 4½s 78 B	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Wabash 4½s 78 C	20	19½	19½
1 Wabash 4s 54	18	18	18
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	55	55	55
15 Warren Bros 6s 41	96½	96½	96½
7 West Shore 4s 2361	79½	79	79¼
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46	46	46
23 Westn Pac 5s 42	43½	43½	43½
5 Western Un 5s asd	90¼	90¼	90¼
18 Western Un 5s 51	25	25	25
5 Western Un 5s 60	87	87	87
5 Western Un 4½s 50	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Wilson & Co 4s 55	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	106¼	106¼	106¼
40 Wis Cen 4s ct	40	40	40
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	10½	10½	10½
13 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68¼	68¼	68¼
8 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Argentine 4½s 71	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Australia 5s 55	90¾	90	90
10 Australia 5½s 57	71¾	71¾	71¾
6 Australia 4½s 56	72	71¾	71¾
4 Brazil 8s '41	67½	67½	67½
4 Brazil 6½s '26-57	22¼	22¼	22¼
8 Brizil 6½s '27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
12 Canada 5s '52	19¾	19¾	19¾
6 Canada 4s '60	26.21	28.18	
10 Canada 3½s '61	105	104¾	105
2 Canada 3s '61	98¼	98¼	98¼
28 Colomb 3s 70	14	14	14
2 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	32¾	31	31
2 Costa Rica 7s 51	28	28	28
13 Denmark 6s 42	18½	18½	18½
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65	68¼	67¾	68¼
1 GerGov5½s65unst	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Ger Gov 7s 49	6	6	6
1 Japan 5½s 65	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Kreuger&T 5s 59ct	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 MedellinMunc5s54	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Mex 10 4s asd 45	11	11	11
2 Montevideo 7s 52	6	6	6
6 N Scot Wales 5s 57	61	61	61
7 Norway 4½s 65	74	61	74
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	43¾	43¾	43¾
12 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	39¾	39¾	39¾
11 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	63½	63½	63½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	14½	14½	14½
2 Sat Paulo St 7s 56	24½	24½	24½
12 Sao Paulo St 8s 57	24½	24½	24½
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	6	5¾	6
4 Urug 4½s 4s 4½s 79	50½	50½	50½
2 Urug 4½s 78	50½	50½	50½
1 Warsaw C 4½s 58asd	49	49	49
3 Wokohama 6s 61	5½	5½	5½
	45	45	45

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 4,416,000; previous day, 4,549,100; week ago, 4,632,400; year ago, 5,442,300; two years ago, 7,844,900. Jan 1 to date, 1,538,703,450; year ago, 1,149,829,100; two years ago, 1,567,433,600.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Sept 29

Sterling:	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables†	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0020x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
	South America		
Arg'tina—peso†	.2355	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Uruguay—peso†	.1500	.1500	.4740
	.4550	.4550	.6583
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2357x	.2355x	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.2533	.2535	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8888	.8888	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Italian, Danish, Polish, and Rum

Transit Lines Prepare For Defense Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 29—Fullest co-operation of the Nation's streetcar and motorbus services in advancing defense efforts was pledged by A. J. Boardman of Boston, Mass., President of the American Transit Association, at the opening session of the Association's sixtieth annual convention in the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall here today.

"Our efforts may not be so spectacular as those of companies engaged in the manufacture of ships and planes, but it is important that workers get to their jobs," Mr. Boardman, Vice-President and General Manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, declared.

"It is already beginning to be apparent that defense plants which are located without reference to transportation for their workers are penalizing themselves as well as their employees."

Mr. Boardman said that the problem of obtaining equipment with which to accommodate the increased volume of traffic resulting from defense activity was the most pressing problem facing the industry at present. Transit traffic was 11 per cent above the volume for the same month last year, he reported.

Charles Gordon, Managing Director of the Association for New York, emphasized the effectiveness of public transportation in conserving gasoline and critical materials.

"Each gallon of gasoline used in a city bus furnishes more than twice as many passenger miles of transportation service as does a gallon of gas used in automobiles in city service," he said. "Similarly, a pound of rubber in a bus tire provides more than double the number of passenger miles than it does in an automobile."

Dr. Paul F. Douglass, President of American University, Washington, D. C., proposed a specialized program of advanced education to prepare men for careers in the urban transportation industry.

"Inter-city and inter-state transportation by rail, motor, water and air have been given elaborate studies by our universities, but urban transportation remains the Cinderella," Dr. Douglass declared. "This lack of interest in urban transportation is all the more astonishing when one realizes that a great part of the American population is urban and dependent upon urban transportation."

In a message to the convention, attended by more than 1,000 of the Nation's transportation experts, President Roosevelt commended leaders of the industry for their contributions to the national defense effort.

"In the coming months," he wrote, "there will be great strains put upon our transportation facilities, both in connection with the carrying of cargo and passengers. We must have men and materials where needed and particularly when needed, so that defense activities may not be impeded.

"I know that every branch of our transportation system will cooperate in making this possible and I want to commend the industry's leaders for their contributions in this respect."

Ozark Patriotism Hailed by Stimson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Residents of Booger Hollow in the Arkansas Ozarks won commendation of Secretary Henry L. Stimson yesterday because they decided to buy defense bonds with the $75 they had raised toward a Community House.

Further, the Army is co-operating in making an impressive exhibit of the "Defense Booth" which the Booger Hollow community plans for the Pope County Fair starting Oct. 7.

Mr. Stimson published an exchange of correspondence with Mrs. Arthur Jones, a member of the Booger Hollow Woman's Club, which he said evidenced "a wholesome spirit of Americanism that defies and will help defeat Hitler."

"Booger Hollow's 38 families each with annual incomes of less than $500, have chosen to buy defense bonds with the money they have saved over a long period of time to build a community house," Mr. Stimson said.

"'What good is a Community House' they asked, 'without freedom?' It seems to me this spirit points the way for all Americans to follow."

Marksmanship Aided by Garand

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Garand rifle, the Army's new semi-automatic weapon, is helping Uncle Sam's rookies to qualify as marksmen in fast time.

"The percentage of green soldiers who qualify on their first tryouts on the range is vastly higher than it ever was with the old Springfield," the Evening Sun said in a story by Rodney Crowther, a staff reporter covering 29th Division maneuvers at A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Virginia.

"As many as 80 per cent of the men who have never fired a gun before have been able to qualify on their first tests, officers say. In the old days when the Springfield rifle was the infantry weapon hardly more than 60 per cent of the men succeeded in qualifying on their first range firing."

One of the reasons for the superior performance of the Garands is that the rifle has no "kick," the dispatch said. It is simple to operate and does not have to be removed from the shoulder until an entire clip of eight cartridges has been fired.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS
Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1 Metallic initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 60 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 364 Way, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Also 60 for $1 with name and many exceptional value Box Assortments. Write for Five FREE Sample Portfolios. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS that bring you quick cash earnings. Name-imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1 up. "Prize" 21-card assortment sells for $1. You make 100%. 14 popular assts. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. G-1, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Religious Boxes. Good profits. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, S-69, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Live In Wellesley
—APARTMENTS—
Berkeley Court
312 WASHINGTON STREET
3-4-5 ROOM SUITES
★ HEATED BY GAS ★
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT IN BUILDING
Convenient to Stores, Transportation
H. C. WISWALL • Superintendent
Wel. 2600 • Wel. 3697

GARRISON HALL
Modern suites, 1-2 rms., kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath (tub, shower); select adult tenants; moderate rentals; absolutely fireproof building. Supt., 8 Garrison St., at Mechanics Sta., near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WANTED — A lady to share a beautiful Back Bay apartment, furnished; private bath; expenses about $45 month. Tel. Kirkland 7102.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—Fascinating apt. of 2 bedrooms, living room, bath and kitchenette; unrestricted view of Common, Public Garden and Charles River Basin; elevator. Agent, Cap. 5704.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-6 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5500.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR, 3 cubic feet, table top; used 2 months. $90; $3 month. DU. 2153.

HELP WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Brooklyn Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Borough of Brooklyn. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box R-5, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT, N. Y. C.—Christian Scientist desires to share her home with two or three ladies; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Gr. 7-8402.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION WANTED

WANTED—Board with Christian Scientist, in country for a man, 46 years, who desires some attention; near Boston; reasonable rates. Box P-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

MEDIUM private office, 8x12, available with or without secretarial and telephone services. Telephone directory goes to press Oct. 6. Joseph A. Kline, 45 Milk St., Boston. Liberty 4444.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — 2 quiet, desirable rooms, one with fireplace; continuous hot water, shower; 5 minutes' walk from Harvard University. Eliot 0912.

SILVER SPRINGS, MD., Woodside Park—Comfortable, attractive corner bedroom and priv. bath; lady pref. Tel. eves., SH. 4068-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1736 Columbia Rd., N. W., Apt. 102—Large, bright room in cultured home for refined woman. Col. 8099.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN desires to read aloud or shop, attend to telephone or relieve practical nurse with light duties. 50 cents an hour. REBECCA FERNALD. Tel. evenings Com. 9086.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Experienced woman desires position as housekeeper in private home; excellent cook. Box 62, 1293 Nat. Press Bldg.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MAINE

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

—DIAMONDS—
Watches—Jewelry—Silver
Always of excellence
REMOUNTING
CARTER BRO'S CO.
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

SHAGMOOR COATS
$39.95 $69.95
Exclusive with us in Portland, Me.
See these beautiful new Shagmoors in luxurious fabrics. Sizes and styles for misses and women.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1908
Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

GRADE A
GUERNSEY MILK
Robert L. Stilson
130 Clinton Street, 3274-W

Clever Fall Suits
Spirited Tweeds, overplaids, colorful mixtures and monotones . . . softer shoulders and longer jacket lines!
HARRY G. EMMONS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DOVER

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS OF MEN
The newest in smart wearing apparel and footwear
at
Farnham's
CLOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue, Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS and RANGES
J. P. Keenan & Co.
352 Central Ave. Tel. 870

ELITE SUPER CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing
Alterations and Repairing
7 NEW YORK STREET

Michel's
Fall Millinery, Dresses and Accessories
are ready for you in all styles and colors.
Merrill Building Tel. 764-M

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

For a Centrally Located Place to Dine, Visit
Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Cor. of THIRD ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Pleasant environment. Delicious Food. Courteous Service. We make our own Ice Cream of the best cream obtainable. We serve afternoon tea.

F. W. NEAL & CO.
498 Central Avenue
Hardware, Paints, Oil, Mowing Machines, Garden Tools, Seeds for Vegetables and Flowers

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St., Tel. 73
WE DELIVER
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables, Canned Food, Bread and Pastries

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PROFILE SPRINGS and MATTRESSES
Made by us of the best materials and for the best comfort to you.
Furniture of Quality Always
C. A. HOITT CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

Tremendous Stocks of Home Needs
Leavitt's Homeware buyers were in the markets early and bought tremendous stock of the most wanted merchandise ahead of the price rises. Today we offer you 3 huge floors filled to the brim with the most wanted housewares, many at last year's low prices.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

DORIS DODSON DRESS FASHIONS
For the JUNIOR MISS
Prices $6.50 to $15.00
Sold Exclusively at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

Priscilla Tea Room
Bring the Family or Guests
DINE at PRISCILLA'S AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT SERVICE
153 Main St. Tel. 272

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

"Say It With Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 BROADWAY, TEL. 918
GREENHOUSES, TEL. 86

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554—2582 1900 KING STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
KAMO COAL
and FUEL OIL

NEW, Fall
NATURALIZER SHOES
$6.75
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

Blue Bonnet Hat Shoppe
Smart Hats for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $18.50
405 Boush St. Mrs. Herbert L. Jones
Telephone 33497

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
West End Headquarters
For official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Ave. S. W. Dial 6203
We are now showing advanced styles in Fall and Winter Suits—dresses—fur coats and lovely accessories.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	D	I	S	O	N		C	O	W
E		F	O	U	R		D	O	V	E
E	M		S	I	G	H		G	A	S
K	I	P		T	A	E	L		L	L
	M	O	A		N	E	E	D		E
P	I	N	C	H		D	A	I	L	Y
R		S	T	A	R		F	E		
I	F		S	W	A	N		T	E	G
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S	C	O	T		S	W	A	M		A
T	E	N		M	A	S	T	E	R	S

8/7

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol
SILK HOSE
89c $1 1.15 1.25
SLIPS
1.19 1.49 1.69 1.79
PYJ'S 2.49
We are as near to you as your telephone and letter carrier.
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
32 Bloor W RA 2928
Open Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Evenings

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

BUDGET BUNDLE
This all finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry Service. Everything fully finished, no extra charge for shirts.
Try BUDGET BUNDLE
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

SIZES
Most styles carried to size 11 at *no* extra charge

CANTILEVER SHOE CHOP
18 Bloor St., W., Toronto
1123 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal

AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
97 STORES IN CANADA

Edna Slack
Right Hats at Right Prices
Fabric Specialist
2274½ Yonge St. AD. 7614
"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Woodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1878, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOOD BOXES
FOR
SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS
IN ENGLAND
Bacon . . . Butter . . .
. . . Cheese . . .
Jam . . . Tea . . .
Dried Fruits, etc.
Ask for detailed price list.
EPICURE SHOP
HENRY MORGAN
& CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

LADIES' FALL COATS untrimmed $1.00
Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

INSURANCE
of Every Description
W. R. CLARKE
Office LA. 7227—Res. AT. 3177

European Local Classified

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 35 Packington Road, Acton, London, W 3.

ROOMS TO LET

KENDAL — Large bedroom and sittingroom, furnished; quiet home, use of bathroom and kitchen; no attendance. 8, Kendal Green.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON. 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON — Comfort, quietness, cleanliness can be found at 6, Caroline Terrace, near Sloane Square, coach and railway stations.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

PHONES — F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill
GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Loyal Friend

Goodwater, Ala.

The family dog is usually to be found close upon the heels of his master, his mistress, or some other member of the household.

It is thought that this is because the dog likes company, and that may be true, but the turn of events on a farm near here makes one believe that this habit of faithfully trailing some member of his family may arise from the desire to protect.

The farmer, in this instance, was busy shucking corn, when there came to his ears the sound of an ominous rattle. He turned just in time to see a rattler striking. But the alert, active sentinel, the family dog, was quicker than the snake. He hurled his body between his master and danger.

This faithful animal knew that it was his job to protect his beloved master!

That master is fond of the dog, too, as is the whole P—— family. The brave pet survived the encounter and goes devotedly on attending "his family."

It's the Law!

Connecticut: General statutes, volume 2, page 1900, section 6138, makes "enticing of a neighbor's bees" punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Kansas: Ordinance No. 38 of Wichita: "It shall be unlawful for any person to throw upon or against any person in the City of Wichita, any confetti or similar preparation, or to throw same about in any street or public building, or place in said city."

Pleasant Street

The folk that live in Pleasant Street,
Are just the kind you like to meet.
Smiling lips and twinkling eyes,
That make you think of sunny skies.

They always have a word to say
That sends you happy on your way.
It gives new zest to meerly meet
The kind that live in Pleasant Street.

Their dispositions are serene,
You know the people that I mean?
The kind one always likes to meet.
I wish more lived in Pleasant Street.

—Grenville Kliesser.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Fifth Avenue of Buenos Aires.
2. The Rocky Mountain antelope which has deciduous and branched horns.
3. A beautiful abrupt headland on the Saguenay River in Quebec Province, Canada.
4. A volcano, active within the last century, in Africa; 14,683 feet.
5. A glass-enclosed structure on Boston Common, Boston, Massachusetts, opened September 4th for the purpose of promoting the sale of Treasury Defense Bonds.
6. The former boundary between Rumania and Bessarabia; 380 miles to the Danube.
7. Honolulu, T. H.
8. The Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico; one room is 4,000 feet long.
9. The capital of Estonia, a seaport on the Baltic Sea; formerly called Reval.
10. Guatemala.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a fireless cooker cooks without fire?

A fireless cooker is a device which conserves or retains heat so that foods once heated continue cooking without fire. It is similar in principle to the vacuum bottles used for keeping liquids hot or cold.

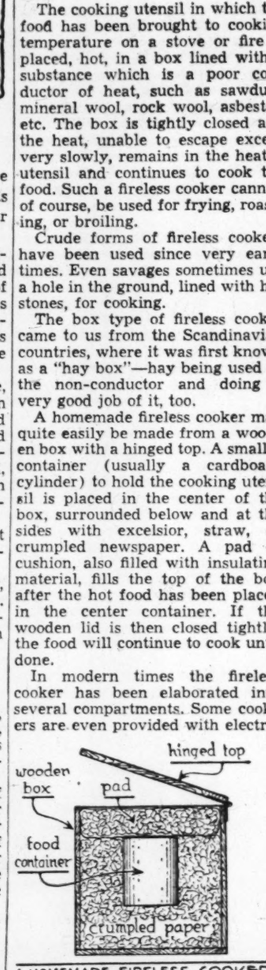
The cooking utensil in which the food has been brought to cooking temperature on a stove or fire is placed, hot, in a box lined with a substance which is a poor conductor of heat, such as sawdust, mineral wool, rock wool, asbestos, etc. The box is tightly closed and the heat, unable to escape except very slowly, remains in the heated utensil and continues to cook the food. Such a fireless cooker cannot, of course, be used for frying, roasting, or broiling.

Crude forms of fireless cookers have been used since very early times. Even savages sometimes use a hole in the ground, lined with hot stones, for cooking.

The box type of fireless cooker came to us from the Scandinavian countries, where it was first known as a "hay box"—hay being used as the non-conductor and doing a very good job of it, too.

A homemade fireless cooker may quite easily be made from a wooden box with a hinged top. A smaller container (usually a cardboard cylinder) to hold the cooking utensil is placed in the center of the box, surrounded below and at the sides with excelsior, straw, or crumpled newspaper. A pad or cushion, also filled with insulating material, fills the top of the box after the hot food has been placed in the center container. If the wooden lid is then closed tightly, the food will continue to cook until done.

In modern times the fireless cooker has been elaborated into several compartments. Some cookers are even provided with electric



A HOMEMADE FIRELESS COOKER

heating elements, which turn off automatically when the food has reached the proper temperature. Other types have plates of soapstone or iron which may be heated and placed in the cooker. Such plates placed over and under a wire basket type food container make it possible to use the fireless cooker for baking.

—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

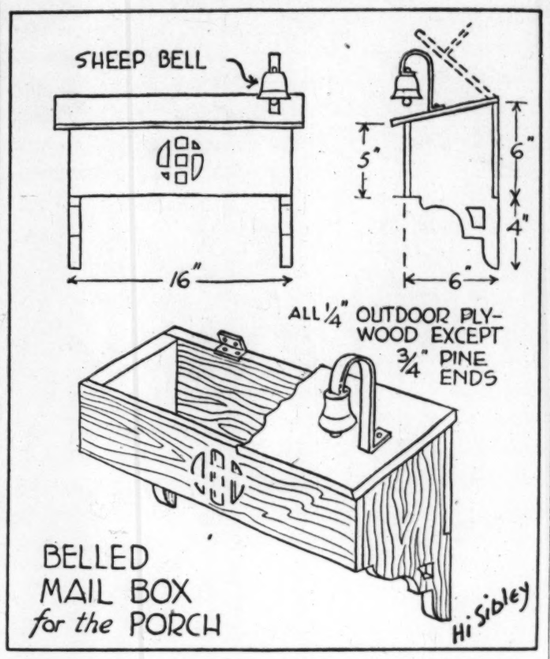
Punch ©: There is a growing feeling in Rome that at least the country might be treated like France and divided into Occupied and Unoccupied Italy.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The pioneer statesmen were men of courage. They couldn't wait to see how a national poll was coming out before taking a stand.

Daily Quotation

PROSPERITY IS not without many fears and distastes, and Adversity is not without comforts and hopes.—BACON.

Make It Yourself



Quotable Quotes on Art

Art can have meaning only to the creative spirit itself.—Robert Nathan in "Portrait of Jennie," 1940.

By art . . . I mean the development of those faculties by which man adapts himself to his environment.—Harold Loeb, in "Life in a Technocracy," 1933.

There is a relationship between art and religion. It consists of this: the passion for perfection.—Thomas Mann.

The satisfaction of the art instinct is now one of the most pressing social needs.—Havelock Ellis.

Art is a quality that permeates an experience; it is not, save by a figure of speech, the experience itself.—John Dewey, in "The Esthetic Strain," 1934.

The Amusing Things We Say

By Hook or Crook

In medieval times, the poor people living on English and Irish manors were allowed by law to cut for fuel, all dead branches from a tree by means of a bill hook, and to pull down with a crook those limbs which were above their reach. From this ancient law came the phrase, "By hook or crook," meaning to get something by one means or another.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Déat, Marcel (mär'-sĕl' dā'-ä')—Vichy French newspaper writer who was shot at the same time as Pierre Laval.

Dnieprostroy—variant spelling of Dnieprostroi—(dnyĭ-prŭ-stroi') — Russian hydro-electric dam, recently destroyed by the Russians to prevent its falling into German hands.

Dreyfus, Louis G., Jr. (drī'-fŭs)—United States Minister to Iran.

Gromoff, Mikhail (myĭ-kŭ-ĕl' grô'-môf)—Leader of the Soviet emissaries to Alaska.

Hayashi, Gen. Senjuro (sĕn-jōō-rō hä-yä-shĭ—even accent) —Director of Japan's Asia Development Federation.

Hochi (hō-chĭ—even accent)—Pro-Axis newspaper of Japan.

Quisling, Vidkun (vĭd'-kŭn kvĭs'-lĭng) — Norwegian Nazi, political leader of German-occupied Norway.

Nakano, Seigo (sā-gō nä-kä-nō—even accent)—Head of the extreme Nationalist political group in Japan.

Skouras, Spyros P. (spē'-rôs skōō'-räs)—National President of Greek War Relief in America.

Wallat, Xavier (gzä'-vyä' vä'-lä')—A French High Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, appointed by Germany.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bryansk (bryánsk)—Midway point on the Kiev-Moscow railway.

Perekop Isthmus (pä'-rä-kôp')—Isthmus connecting the Crimean Peninsula with the Russian mainland.

Rostov (rŏs-tôf')—Port at the head of the Sea of Azov, and key to the land approaches to Russia's Caspian oil fields.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Al'en L. Sutter, San Francisco

Readers are invited to submit captions for this photograph, and on Monday, Oct. 13, the best 10, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Page is sufficient.

In Lighter Vein

"I just adore the Army—it's so military!"

Protection

A doting aunt and uncle were taking a very small but very lively boy for a walk. They kept him between them in order to protect him against any danger.

"Hullo, Bobby!" an acquaintance hailed the little fellow. "Is that your daddy and mamma?"

"No," reported Bobby, "they're my convoys!"—Tit-Bits.

Enough Proof

After working for six months at a new factory, the superintendent thought that he wasn't popular, so he called aside an old worker. "Bill," said the superintendent, "how is it the men don't seem to like me. Why, at my last place they gave me a silver teapot when I left."

"Only a silver teapot," said the candid worker, "Gosh, if you'd only leave here we'd make it a gold one!"—Glasgow-Southern Press.

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.—JOHN 15:14.

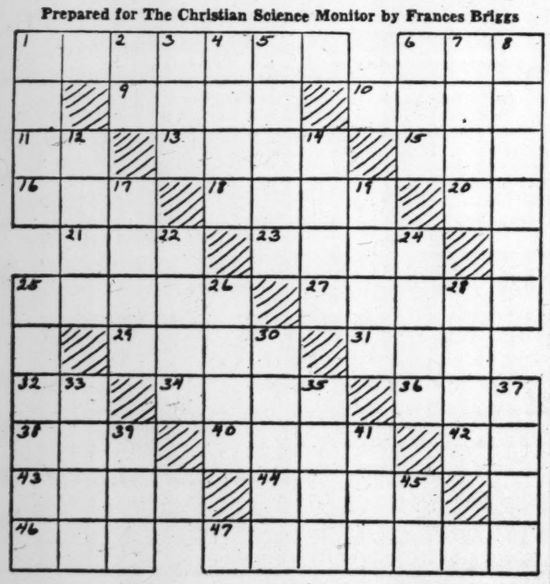
Where Would You Find—

1. Calle Florida?
2. A pronghorn?
3. Cape Trinity?
4. Karissimbi?
5. Treasury House?
6. The Pruth River?
7. The University of Hawaii?
8. The largest caverns known to man?
9. Tallinn?
10. The Country of which Jorge Ubico is President?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What U. S. President was father of the Constitution?
6—What Mother Goose creature had crumpled horn?
9—How many leaves has a "lucky" clover?
10—What bird is mentioned most frequently in Bible?
11—What is square of body of a type?
13—The wind is often said to do what?
15—What is an aeriform fluid?
16—What is undressed hide of a young steer, cow, or horse?
18—What is a Chinese money of account?
20—Lines (abbr.).
21—What is an extinct New Zealand bird?
23—Want.
25—Who is clerk to Mr. Peckaniff in "Martin Chuzzlewit"?
27—Newspaper published every day is what?
29—What is "like a diamond in the sky"?
31—What is a gratuity?
32—Supposing.
34—Knight in "Lohengrin" appears in boat drawn by what creature?
35—Sheep in its second year is what?
38—To consume.
40—What is a city of Russia?
42—Where does the bluegrass grow (abbr.)?
43—What would you call a native of Barrie's Thrums?
44—Gertrude Ederle did what to gain fame?
46—Number.
47—Who wrote of Spoon River?

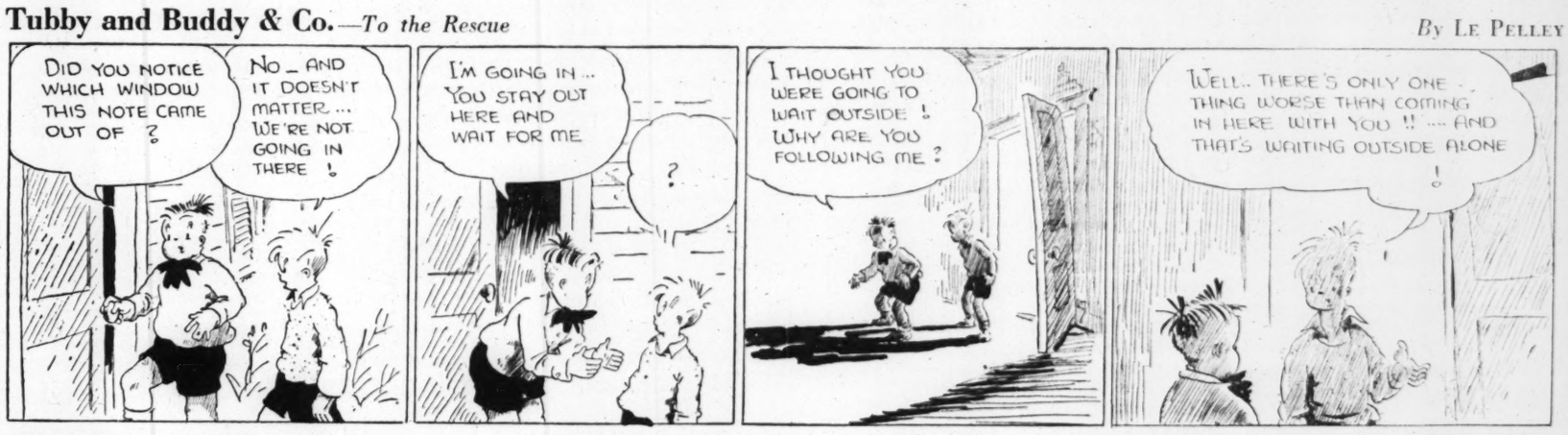
Down

1—Who "shall inherit the earth"?
2—Doctor of Forestry (abbr.).
3—What is an island in Aegean Sea?
4—Comport.
5—25 Across was very fond of what musical instrument?
6—What is a tooth on rim of a wheel?
7—Figure shaped like an egg is what?
8—Who said: "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness"?
12—What heroine of a Puccini opera is in love with Rudolf?
14—Observe.
17—Who is a well-known colorature soprano?
19—What is one of lateral outgrowths of a stem?
22—One who emulates Eleonora Duse does what?
24—To regulate the food of.
25—Who was "all shaven and shorn" in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
26—What is one of birds of prey?
28—What is worn on St. David's Day?
30—What is a Polish dramatic soprano?
33—Front part of the head is what?
35—What would you get from Associated Press?
37—Who is generally mentioned with Cincinnatus?
39—What is a measure of weight?
41—Large tub is what?
45—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*To the Rescue*

By LE PELLEY


DID YOU NOTICE WHICH WINDOW THIS NOTE CAME OUT OF ?
NO — AND IT DOESN'T MATTER ... WE'RE NOT GOING IN THERE !
I'M GOING IN ... YOU STAY OUT HERE AND WAIT FOR ME
?
I THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO WAIT OUTSIDE ! WHY ARE YOU FOLLOWING ME ?
WELL.. THERE'S ONLY ONE THING WORSE THAN COMING IN HERE WITH YOU !! .... AND THAT'S WAITING OUTSIDE ALONE !

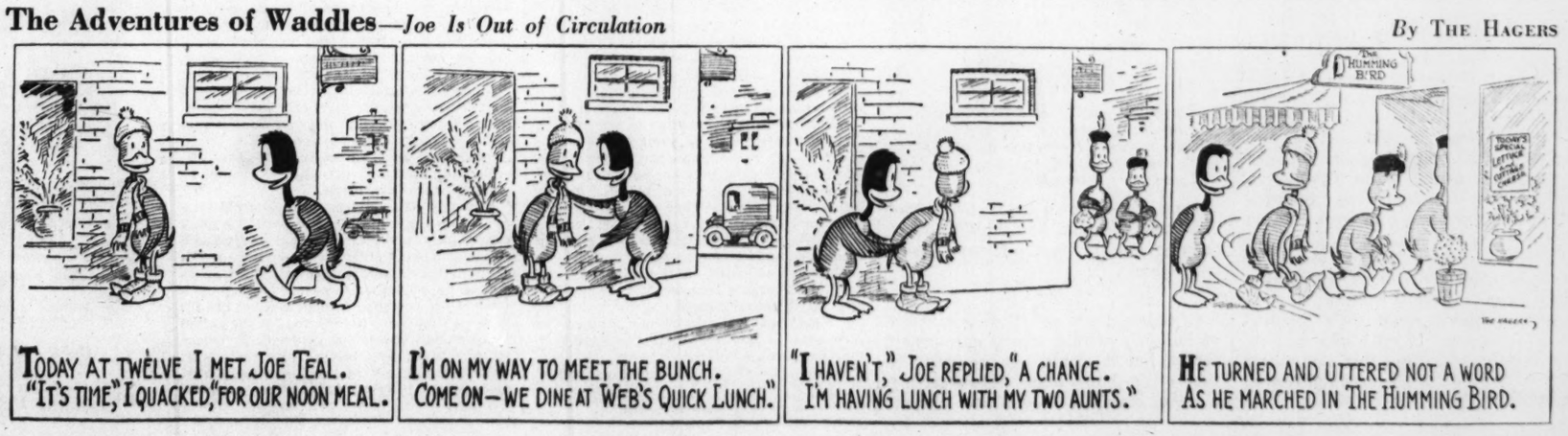
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Doesn't Always Pay to Be a Yes-man!*

By RODGERS

The Boss washed and polished the car today —
And when he was all through he said, "Boy! There's nothing like a good scrubbing to make things shine!"
"That's right," I wagged-
Phooey! I thought he was still talking about the car!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Is Out of Circulation*

By THE HAGERS


TODAY AT TWELVE I MET JOE TEAL. "IT'S TIME," I QUACKED, "FOR OUR NOON MEAL.
I'M ON MY WAY TO MEET THE BUNCH. COME ON—WE DINE AT WEB'S QUICK LUNCH."
"I HAVEN'T," JOE REPLIED, "A CHANCE. I'M HAVING LUNCH WITH MY TWO AUNTS."
THE HUMMING BIRD
HE TURNED AND UTTERED NOT A WORD AS HE MARCHED IN THE HUMMING BIRD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Neutrality Core

What will be left of the Neutrality Act after Congress and the Administration revisers get through with it? The answer can best be given in those famous words of the small boy who said, "There ain't going to be no core."

Actually the neutrality apple never was a very robust specimen. It had no natural place on the tree of American tradition which had always produced "freedom of the seas" neutrality. Public opinion was never neutral and never happy about the law. Under it Italy got supplies for assaulting Ethiopia; it was applied to the civil war in Spain in a way to benefit Hitler and Mussolini; it was not applied to the struggle in China because Japan called that the "China incident" and did not formally declare war.

The first big bite was taken out of the neutrality apple when the arms embargo section was repealed two months after the war started. Americans could not refuse arms to peoples resisting Hitlerism.

Then they found that that resistance was so much a part of their own defense that they decided — in the Lend-Lease Act—to give the front-line defenders the weapons needed. That was the second bite. It implied another —the delivery of the goods, including necessary steps to insure delivery.

That exposed what most Americans had considered the core—the provision which barred American ships from combat areas designated by the President and the provision preventing the arming of merchant ships.

Nazi attacks on American ships have finally brought into concrete action the fundamental conflict between American and Nazi ideals and interests. Unless the United States is to retreat, unless it is ready to evacuate Iceland and to do nothing to help the delivery of Lend-Lease goods, American ships must resist German attacks. Merchant ships must be armed. At the very least a bite to permit that must come out of the Act.

The use of American bottoms in carrying supplies all the way to the British Isles may not be imperative. They have relieved British and other ships on runs outside combat areas and the practical result of raising that ban might not be great. But the provision should not be used as a device for capturing British shipping business in "safe" seas. Many Americans are weary of the subterfuges by which their country has had to hide behind other flags in getting supplies to the front lines. The best reason for leaving not even the core of the Neutrality Act is the need to wipe out the whole symbol of a theory of aloofness which was never a protection and now hampers the cause of freedom.

Evacuated Fish

"Coals to Newcastle" one might say of the thousands of assorted fish transferred from New York to Boston, as the renowned Aquarium begins to distribute its piscatorial population abroad. No one will wish to hinder the construction of the new Brooklyn-Battery tunnel, but New York without the Aquarium will seem strangely incomplete.

Manhattan has undergone many changes in the past few years. Chinatown and the Bowery are still a restful relief from uptown din, but Ariosto is no longer box-office at Papa Manteo's marionette theater, since immigration restrictions reduced the flow of Italians into Mulberry Bend. The Sixth-Avenue elevated runs no more. Greenwich Village has gradually grown metropolitan. Most recently the World of Tomorrow became the vacation of yesteryear. Probably none of these changes, however, has affected quite so profound a tradition as that surrounding the circular building in Battery Park.

Erected in 1807, it served first as a fort, and in 1823 was ceded, by Congress, to the City of New York. It became known as Castle Garden, and there, among other celebrities, the Marquis de Lafayette, Presidents Jackson and Tyler, and Edward VII while still Prince of Wales, were welcomed by the populace. In 1850 P. T. Barnum arranged the American début there of Jenny Lind. Converted in 1855 into an immigration station, the building eventually opened as an aquarium, in 1896.

Those marine creatures which for more than a quarter of a century have been New Yorkers, it is reported, were pretty stubborn about their removal to other cities. It will take a New Yorker to understand this, but others too will notice the gap, on a sightseeing trip.

Not by His Bat Alone

The same season that brings Brooklyn's dizzy Dodgers their first National League pennant in twenty-one years also yields that *rara avis* of baseball, a .400 hitter, in the youthful person of Ted Williams, left fielder for the Boston Red Sox. This is no mean feat, since it necessitates hitting safely two times out of every five official trips to the plate. Moreover, there has been no such record in either major league since 1930. Still there have been a dozen such batters in American baseball history. It is not that achievement alone which rates highest praise.

What makes Ted Williams's leap into the select circle of diamond celebrities really noteworthy is his good sportsmanship—his unwillingness to take an advantage of circumstance and retire when his record was secure. A week ago it was suggested to the young outfielder that he might stay out of the game for the remainder of the season and thus assure his finishing in the select circle. But he chose rather to play the season out in his regular position, even though it jeopardized his standing. His friends' hearts sank Saturday when his average fell below the coveted .400, but by hitting safely six times in eight on Sunday he regained his unrivaled ascendancy. Ted doubly qualifies for a place among the Cobbs, Lajoies, Sislers, Duffys, and Delehantys.

Vitamin "X"

There seems to be a wide divergence of opinion in the medical profession as to whether the population of the United States is getting enough vitamins. Up until a year or two ago vitamins were something which a man could take or leave without even knowing whether he had them or not.

Several generations of fairly husky people managed to subdue a continent in this benighted condition. Perhaps they had some aid from vitamins A, B, B1, and so on, but remained all unconscious of this fortuitous assistance. In those times one could get his sunshine vitamins, in season, without debating whether to absorb them from a violet-ray lamp or take them in a capsule.

To be sure, he later was urged in extensive advertising campaigns to eat yeast, was asked if he had had his iron today, and was apprised of the claimed virtues of iodine. With the advent of vitamins, impression became current—probably not cultivated by the more serious investigators of the subject—that here was something great sections of the population were missing.

Dr. Logan Clendening of Kansas City, a leading clinician and popular writer on medical subjects, thinks the prevalence of vitamin deficiency has been vastly overestimated. In a letter to the American Medical Association Journal he takes issue with a statement by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, that "50,000,000 Americans have impaired health because they do not eat the right food."

Dr. Clendening does not challenge the vitamin theory. But he finds that at Massachusetts General Hospital the number of diagnoses of vitamin deficiency during three years amounted to fewer than one-fourth of 1 per cent of the patients admitted. Other hospitals showed similar experience. Surveys among workers of low incomes indicated that they were getting their vitamins.

In fact, Dr. Clendening concludes:

> With modern food production, transportation, refrigeration, and distribution, it is pretty hard for an American to avoid vitamins on an ordinary diet.

Doubtless a great deal that is of value has been learned about the importance of better nutrition and of relieving the monotony of diet in some groups. Yet if lack of vitamins were a serious matter for the average citizen in a country which consumes a wider variety of foodstuffs and a greater proportion of fruits and vegetables than probably any other, one would wonder how the rest of the peoples of the world had survived so long.

Tuna was unknown in New England in our day. Some they catch now are larger than day coaches on the old narrow gauge railroad to Lynn.—H. V. Wade in *The Detroit News*.

They were known as "horse mackerel" then, brother, and the California canning industry had not yet discovered them.

Of course, there are all sorts of ways of building morale among our armed forces, but it would help mightily if they could figure some way of getting a few of Ma's pies to John once a week.

Our Readers Say—

Propaganda, Movies, and Mr. Nye

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The word "propaganda" as we recognize it, is the dissemination of information for the purpose of molding public opinion. Obviously if correctly used it is quite proper and advisable to employ propaganda in any educational aim. However, propaganda can also be used to distort facts and to generate mass opinion favorable to certain groups who do not have the public welfare at heart.

Hence, in the case of conflicting propaganda the public must be guided first, by credibility of the witnesses which in turn is founded on past records; second, by the competence of the reporters who are in a position to observe and interpret; third, by logical analysis of motives free from emotional appeal.

America officially, and Americans individually, have preponderantly decided which of the forces in the present world conflict deserve their approval and support. We have declared ourselves for law and order, for decency and humane standards, for help to those who are actively fighting for these principles. There are still a few misguided individuals who for personal reasons, selfish interests or simply retarded perception do not yet subscribe to these findings. Rather than throw them into concentration camps because of their difference of opinion it has been the democratic way to educate and convince them through propaganda using mediums of press, movies, and the forums. Mr. Nye, for example, objects to the propaganda on the grounds that it is contrary to his sympathies. However, he seems to overlook the fact that this is the direct result of Nazi activities. If these acts are rejected by the people and our leanings turn toward the British, it seems more fitting for Mr. Nye to blame the Nazis rather than the reaction of the people.

Majority opinion alone does not necessarily vindicate itself, but in this instance it includes the intelligent, the unbiased, the nonpartisan; leaders in every field who have thrust aside party politics or commercial interests to back up the administration policy.

New York — R. L. BAGGS

U for Unity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A mild but well deserved protest came over the short waves from B. B. C. on the North American Service not long ago in regard to the perhaps superficial use of the V-for-Victory slogan spreading all over the U. S. A. Along this same strain I was glad to see the article in The Christian Science Monitor under the caption "Have We Earned the V?" I would like to quote a few lines from it:

> It's a catchy slogan, yes. And we all wish for its fulfillment with all our heart, but what have we done to "earn our letter"? . . . V-for-Victory was given as a sign of courage to people living under cruel oppression. . . . Thoughtlessly we have commercialized a precious symbol. It cannot mean the same thing to us, no matter how deeply we sympathize with the cause it represents, or wish for British victory. . . .

Britain and her Allies are looking to the New World, to the U. S. A. for moral and material assistance in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. Why not give them, in reply to the V-for-Victory campaign, a campaign of our own making, something we need ourselves as much as they need the will to victory. May I recommend a U-for-Unity slogan? The following comes to mind:

> Brave V now has an ally strong
> That's on the "war-path" too,
> It takes the lead in U. S. A.
> You can't miss that—it's U!
>
> It's U-V in the alphabet—
> U paves the way for V—
> For Victory depends on U;
> It stands for UNITY.
>
> It also stands for us—U. S.,
> United States of mind;
> In unity we take our stand
> To live for all mankind!
>
> "Divide, and conquer one by one,"
> Now meets its Waterloo,
> For Freedom's foes must soon retreat
> When V is backed by U!

Concord, N. H. — AN AMERICAN

'Obsessionists' and the President

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many isolationists are so obsessed with hatred and distrust of the President that they have come to believe he is worse than Hitler and more to be feared, which, of course, is absurd. It should, therefore, be generally recognized that the views of these obsessionists on matters of foreign policy have little or no value. Because of their emotional obsession they necessarily overlook many considerations which cannot be ignored by those who are more open minded, including, incidentally, anti-New Dealers of both parties.

They may forget that the President has had the unprecedented support of the electorate, that the Gallup Poll indicates that only 23 per cent of the American people agree with these obsessionists that the President has gone too far in his opposition to the Axis Powers, and that the Supreme Court has held that the President of the United States has almost exclusive control of our foreign policy. These are all matters of fact, not opinion.

It should be noted that these people have been wrong on nearly every major prediction that they have made as to war events, that the obsessionists in Congress have opposed almost every important national defense measure, that they are obviously playing politics with our foreign policy, which is inexcusable, and that they are quoted with pride and enthusiasm by the Nazi leaders which clearly indicates that they are giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

These obsessionists protest that they are loyal and patriotic Americans. Perhaps they are, but it becomes more and more difficult for most Americans to recognize them as such and to condone their pro-Nazi and, therefore, anti-American activities.

Boston — A. BARR COMSTOCK

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

As the Isolationists Would Have It

A Window in Holland

More than a hundred letters have passed through our hands from individuals unknown to us, of all walks of life, to relatives in the Dutch East Indies, South Africa, and England; their answers likewise have returned through us to the writers in Holland. It has seemed the only way to get news from one place to another under the circumstances of the invasion.

All letters are censored: those in Holland by the German authorities; those elsewhere by the British or Dutch, respectively. The remarkable thing has been that not one line has been deleted from a letter written in Holland and that despite the most frank statements of conditions there. A name was once deleted—that of the director of a bank recently appointed to this post. On the contrary, the letters from the Netherlands East Indies back to Holland have been heavily censored. The South African officials have gone so far as to warn against this means of passing information from one member of a family to another.

In innumerable cases these letters have been the first and only way famflies in Holland have had of assuring those in distant countries that all was well or that things were difficult.

* * *

Probably the outstanding fact gleaned from the pages written in Holland (and all have had to be carefully read) is the extraordinary change in the common life of the people and particularly in their occupations. But for those abroad things have remained just about as they were a year ago. In Holland almost everyone has been significantly and sharply touched by the events. Few if any lives have been lost, that is, from among those with whom we have been in this indirect contact. Only one friend has disappeared. But the normal existence has been changed out of all recognition.

A mother of standing is grateful to make over a worn officers' coat for her own winter coat. Women borrow and exchange clothes for special events. All cars were given up and bicycles were substituted. Now the rubber tires for bicycles are wearing out and cannot be replaced. People are walking. Even leather to mend shoes virtually cannot be bought. Wooden shoes are probably being turned to again in many homes, certainly in the country and in the case of children.

The price of coal and food has become extremely high. Families last winter were grateful if one room in the house could be kept warm and there they gathered almost constantly. No one was allowed on the streets after 5 o'clock without special permission. All windows, of course, were darkened. Any aperture giving light would bring a fine to the house owner. Bombs fell in residential districts at least on two occasions. Ration cards are traded at times to give one family a better meal, and meat in one town can be purchased but once in the week. Everything must be paid for in cash, and no groceries are delivered. An orange costs twenty cents and a red cabbage thirty cents.

* * *

Taxes, of course, have advanced and to regular ones have been added a tax on all earnings. Industries are disrupted, and unemployment is possibly the gravest immediate question in Holland. Most of the universities are closed and many students are thrown back into their homes to await any opening which will give employment. Woolens are scarce and factories working four or five days a week are now producing rayon and other substitutes. These latter are among the more active units of industry.

Railroad communications in a country which prided itself on its orderliness are amazingly poor. A trip which used to take three hours now takes six. Return tickets are of no use because they are valid for one day, and because it is almost impossible to get back to your starting point on the same day on which the journey was begun. Nearly every town has had to change its mayor and aldermen and there is no local control over post offices or telephone services. All letters within the country are censored. Restrictions placed on Jews are becoming more and more severe, and they are largely excluded from bathing beaches, restaurants, and moving picture theaters.

Dances for the younger people are extremely rare and a new evening frock is an unknown luxury. But there is one stock-in-trade which has not, fortunately, decreased in Holland but increased. This is the proverbial Dutch sense of humor. It is guardedly expressed in the letters, but slips through in one way or another. For example, when a farmer's wife was apprehended listening to a radiocast from the British Broadcasting Company, and was having her instrument taken away as a penalty, she was asked why she had done this against the regulations. She replied that she had been told that Hitler would be in London soon and that she did not want to miss him!

S. L. C.

The Wide Horizon

Testing Time for Free French

By Norton Webb

General de Gaulle's movement is now emerging from modest beginnings under Britain's aegis. More and more does it loom as Frenchmen's best hope of restoring the French Republic. But it also means that comprehensive tests of Free French mettle and ability to carry out their laudable program lie ahead. To become trustee of French democracy and freedom and overcome the dire difficulties now confronting their concrete restoration needs acumen, fortitude, and real statesmanship.

One of the first of such major tests is now developing in Syria where Free French General Catroux has just proclaimed an independent republic. Another, incidentally, also looms as possible when the British-Free French North African campaign really gets under way. That Vichy's concern is increasing over its hold on French North Africa seems shown by the continued and hurried going and coming of General Weygand and other top Vichy African administrators.

De Gaulle's termination of the French mandate and creation of an independent sovereign Syrian State with Sheikh Taj-ed-din Hassani as the infant republic's first President—to be guaranteed by treaty—seems a good start. Yet though the step may temporarily quiet Syrians, it will not greatly impress the Arabs, who have come to distrust the French because of like promises broken in the past and other faults. The history of French administration in Syria since the mandate's start is not a happy one. Broken promises, corruption and unfit officialdom not only punctuate its course but the solemn pledge to guide Syrians to self-government and true independence was actually used as a screen to gradually establish a permanent French hold on the country and so make Syria a mere vassal of the French State.

* * *

The first salient evidence of French reactionary policy (French reactionaries, now known as the men of Vichy, have always dominated French colonial affairs) was in 1934 when the French High Commissioner suspended the Syrian Parliament on the excuse of "unrest and violence" and put puppet Premier Sheikh Taj in power. Syrian Arabs, however, grew quieter in 1936 when the liberal Blum Government signed the Franco-Syrian Treaty making Syria an independent State under French military policing. But France's influential Right reactionary minority succeeded in blocking ratification.

Three more years of intrigue and unrest, including moves to put an "independent" king on the Syrian throne under French "protection," resulted in French suspension of the Syrian Constitution in 1939. This left the country under a virtual absolutist French semi-civil military régime which ended only when Vichy's General Dentz recently surrendered to British-Free French forces.

Free French General Catroux's proclamation of an independent Syria is in reality only fulfilling the initial promises made by France when given the League of Nations mandate in 1923 and reaffirmed more liberally by the Blum Government treaty of 1936. It, therefore, offers de Gaullists an opportunity to redeem the extremely low ebb to which France has sunk in the eyes of the Arab world since its collapse, accentuated by Vichy's flagrant maladministration in Syria. But judgment on the de Gaullist test in Syria should be cautious, patient and intelligent for more notable reasons than one.

* * *

In the first place, application of democratic trends to Arab countries calls for radically differing procedure than in the globe's more highly civilized sections. For instance, to grant suddenly all freedoms implied in true democracy to a mentality like that of the Syrian Arab is not only questionable but dangerous.

General Catroux's problem in this sense is no different from that of the British in Iraq or Palestine. Secondly, the highly inflamed state of the Syrian Arab population plus a lurking Nazi menace demand that Allied troops remain to insure both order and the defense of the new Syrian republic.

Briefly, the immediate test facing the Free French is skillful and just administration of Syria during the present troubled period, and overcoming Arab contempt for France because of the past. These tasks manifestly require a high sense of morale and trusteeship. They would be more hopeful if they had more vigorous and open support from the United States than has hitherto been given General de Gaulle's efforts.

Mirror of World Opinion

Behind the Corner "Drugstore"

The modern drugstore, the Business Census for 1940 recently revealed, accounts for only 22.5 per cent of its sales in drugs. Almost an equal proportion, 20.2 per cent, is in "eats" and drinks.

People who crowd many activities into every lunch hour, pack every minute of every day, often are inclined to think of a drugstore simply as a place to grab a hasty bite or get quick service for their needs. But, in reality, the modern drugstore has come to perform an infinitely more neighborly function. Whether one resides in small town, city or suburb, the corner druggist is a friend, . . . confidant, adviser, and comforter. A mine of information, he never violates a confidence. Cheery, neighborly, he presides over a shiny emporium that not infrequently provides radio entertainment, jollity, good company, or an opportunity for resting unmolested, thinking, dreaming, reading or writing penny post cards.

Streamlined counterpart of your old-time crossroads store, much of the homely American quality and savor of its forerunner's "cracker barrel" philosophy has, underneath the smartness, been preserved. Once yours gets to be a familiar face—once you show a tendency to sometimes linger and not always rush—a subtle barrier, erected for the casual stranger, lets down. You penetrate a "hometown" atmosphere pleasant to rediscover. You find yourself, in short, pre-eminently, gloriously, utterly "at home."—*Mobile Register.*

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